WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IX NO. 223 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th " —	DEVANHA —	8,092
26th " —	NARKUNDA* —	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA —	10,512
10th " —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
17th " —	MOREA —	10,890
24th " —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st " —	PLASSY —	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. —	CHINA —	7,952
14th " —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st " —	NALDERA* —	15,825
28th " —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
4th Feb. —	EGYPT† —	7,941
11th " —	DELTA —	8,097
18th " —	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th " —	MOREA ..	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA* ..	10,890
11th " ..	KARMAL ..	10,941
18th " ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th " ..	CHINA ..	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival. † Through Steamers from China

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About 28th November —	NEVASA	9,071
11th December —	NEURALIA	9,082
25th " —	MERKARA	8,285
9th January ..	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th " ..	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February ..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th " ..	"DONALA"	..
12th March ..	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th " ..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 —		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
16th November —	NALDERA	
30th December —	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. —	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
24th Feb. —	MANTUA	
24th March ..	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melburn and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
11th Nov. —	LINGA	Karachi direct.
18th " ..	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th " ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th " ..	CHAKDALA	Buarch via Karachi
16th " ..	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Mar mugao.
17th " ..	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Capt	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	26th Nov.	8th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	15th Nov.	28th Dec
Wakasa Maru	B Tauda	6074	28th Nov	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,995,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody. No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

	Rs.
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir NORCOT WARREN; Mr. N. M. MURRAY (officiating).

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jaipaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppy	Madras (Mount Road)
Amraoti	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bassein	Mangalore
Bellary	Masulipatam
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajamundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Out-station: Narasapur)	Rangoon
	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuttack	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS
CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manage.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
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Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
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Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
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INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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C. N. MADHAVA ROW Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
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INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
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ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

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Head Office.
Old Post Office Street, Temple Chambers Calcutta.
PATRON:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
FOUNDERS.
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan etc., etc.
CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTELY SOUND SCHEMES.
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GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Commission to Canvassers.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A R1999

WANTED—A reliable SALESMAN for English Yarns, Competent for Office and Tamba Kantha work. Apply with certificates and terms to Box No. 7774 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1821

WANTED IMMEDIATE.—A TUTION MASTER, for one hour daily, who have good experience of English correspondence. Apply sharp personally. SETH UMER HAJEE ADAM 52-54, Kambekar Street, Time 9 to 11. (S.T.)
A R2013

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A R2014

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by an expert Marwari Brahmin Clerk of 8 years' Office routine experience, (in Cotton Department) in Bombay, also knowing typing, familiar with Hindi, Gujarati and Marwari clear through. More personally. Apply to MOOLCHANDRA J. VYAS, Memon's New House No. 19, 3rd Floor Vithalwadi, Telwadi, Bombay 2.
B R1992

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CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1988A

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at 7-13, King Lane, Fort and a shop at 7-13, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. Apply to HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, 52-54, Kambekar Street, Bombay—3.
C R1983

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BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1964

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

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FOR SALE—4 cylinder 16 H.P. second-hand 'RENAULT" LANDAULETTE, seater, perrect running order. Complete Rs. 12,000 or near offer. Apply D. H. DIGHE, Sandhurst Road, Parwati Bhuvan, Bombay.
R1935

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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C R2077

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R R 1937

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SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 13. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS of Distemper, water paints, colours Primisize and also Tandur, Kaddapa, Shahabadi, rough and polished stones, etc., can be obtained. Prompt attention will be given to up country orders. Further particulars from V. L. AND CO., Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.
T R1829

FOR SALE—The temporary structures, viz., Royal platform and Amphitheatre erected at Apollo Bunder in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, including all the decorations, timber joists, and girders, crowns, Lionheads with bases, etc., as a whole or in lots. For particulars. Apply MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
T 11404

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for post of Station Masters, signallers and coaching clerk. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.

Jamnagar, 14th November, 1921.
C11399

NOTICE.

To

The Editor,

Sir,

WE crave the courtesy of your esteemed columns for publishing the following few lines in connection with the ensuing WRESTLING TOURNAMENTS OF THE DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA. As published in your esteemed paper, we have given a general challenge to all wrestlers; but we humbly beg to make a few suggestions to the Executive Committee of the Gymkhana.

1. Without meaning any disrespect to the present umpires we are humbly of opinion that the umpires should be real experts, as the whole match some times turns on small points which are hardly understandable by a layman without expert knowledge of the game.

2. Secondly the Committee has not yet to our knowledge published any hard and fast rules and we were surprised to notice that on the last occasion rules were changed at the twelvth hours just to suit the convenience of certain wrestlers thus causing grave injustice to others. It is impossible for wrestlers to fight unless they know beforehand the rules that govern the contest and decide the victory. It is not for us to make any definite suggestion but we would refer the Executive Committee veteran past-masters such as KARIMBUKSHA, KALLU, THAKURSING BHAIGULABSING'S SON, PAILWAN CHUWA, APPANNA from Kurandwad, SID APPA from Sangli, VASTAD PATIL from Sangaon KHALIP MOHIDDIN, GULAM DASTAGIR and BANEKAR VASTAD from Poona and publish some fix rules for the watches and strictly stick to them. This would create confidence in the minds of the wrestlers which is the first condition of a free match.

3. We need not dwell on the deplorable incident of the last year; suffice it to say that last year's tournaments were any thing but fair and just and we take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the incidents would not be repeated this year. "A fair field and no favour" ought to be the motto of an umpire.

Finally we take the liberty of informing the Gymkhana that we are ready to fight with any wrestler in succession without any interval. We trust the DECCAN GYMKHANA will give to our suggestions their favourable attention but we would make it clear to them that we are perfectly ready to contest in the ensuing tournaments even if the Gymkhana disregards our suggestion. We need not remind the Deccan Gymkhana of their responsibility for preserving peace and order, and for the safety of the lives of the wrestlers. We are ever ready to tender our humble services to the Poona public the Bombay Presidency and the Deccan Gymkhana.

Our Challenge runs as follows:—

We the undersigned, do hereby inform the DECCAN GYMKHANA that we are willing to wrestle with any number of wrestlers in succession without any interval and further that if none is coming forth to contest with us, the prize of Rs. 1,000 should be awarded to us.

(Sd.) EKKA GAMA,
GANPAT SHINDE,
of Kolhapur.

18th November, 1921.

I am authorised by Messrs. Ekka Gama and Ganpat Shinde, Wrestlers from Kolhapur to publish this letter in your esteemed paper at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
K. T. NAVALE.

18th November, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 472 for 30 shares Nos. 33376-33405 of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Liladhar Rattansey in the Company's books, has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the shares.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh Certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost or mislaid Certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

LALADHAR RATTANSEY,
Mulji Jetha Market,
Gordhan Lane, No. 2. BOMBAY.
R. 1392

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 14th instant, wherein Messrs Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, High Court, invite tenders, on behalf of their clients, Mr. Karimbhoy Samsoodin for the sale of narrow gauge sleepers on account and at the risk of The Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., the public are hereby informed that the said Mr. Karimbhoy Samsoodin is not justified in selling the said sleepers on account and at the risk of The Malabar Timber Co., Ltd., in as much as they have rightly refused to take delivery of the same as they are not of the contracted quality; and that under the circumstances the said sale will be effected only on account and at the risk of the said Mr Karimbhoy Samsoodin.

FOR THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.,
N. H. SETALVAD
Manager.

Dated this 19th day of Novemcer, 1921.
C C11402

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS with detached bath rooms, entirely under European supervision, are available at Matheran Station at Rs. 8-8 per head per day for Board and Lodging. Special rates for children. For full particulars apply to the Manager, Retiring Rooms, Matheran Station. Meals can also be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral Station.

2. On and from WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

	3 Down.	5 Down.
Neral	... d. 10 10	16 20
Matheran	... a. 11 45	17 55
	2 Up.	6 Up.
Matheran	... d. 8 0	14 30
Neral	... a. 9 25	15 55

I. Down will only run on Sundays leaving Neral at 4-30, arriving Matheran at 6-30.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.

Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

TENDERS.

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the care of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11236

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8. Rs. 100 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. T. ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
15-11-21.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and Ground Rent Renure situate at Northbrook Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2659, New No. 9179, Old Survey Nos. 317, 319 and New Survey No. 5627, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 7715 and Street Nos. 93-95-97, bounded on the North by property of Lohar Lala Narayan, on the South by the property of Valji Hirji, on the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Lala Kanyalal on the West by the Northbrook street and which premises are in the occupation of the vendor's tenants

Dated this 18th day of November, 1921.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys
C11400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ONE hundred tons of Ghi are available for sale at Rs. 1-2-0 per pound. Offers for quantities of 5 tons and upwards should be addressed to:—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF
Supplies and Transport.
Poona District, POONA.
C11386

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department. In accordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Bags, empty bottles, 1 case essence Synthetique fleurs de Jasmin, silver wrist watches, rolled gold watches, clocks, glassware, crockery empty packing cases old tables and chairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

1 Iron flagstaff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Cement and Crystal Soda Casks and Empty Ghee Coffee and Carbolic Acid, Jars and Tins. Iron Scrap, Chinaware, Old Tarpaulins and Baskets, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Life Jackets, Scrap Angers, Rubber Scrap, Chain Tackles, Scrap Teakwood, Horse Stall Fittings, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 B-S FANCY BLOUSE PRINTS AND 9 C-S PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd November, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. at Champa Gully opposite Muljee Jetha Market Dharamraj Gully Gate near well by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—

N.A. P947 S.W. 393-401—9 B-S Fancy Blouse Print N. N. N. 31 inch 50-5 yds. 60 pes. in each.

N.A. P960 S.W. 417-20, 431-32, 434-36—36—9 C-S coloured ground split Prints N. 25600A 25 inch S 50-5 yds. 60 in each.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON: 1 OLD LAUNCH BOILER, OLD PIPES, EMPTY PACKING CASES, OIL CASK, DRUMS, MOBIL OIL TINS, OLD WIRE, OLD MANILLA ROPE, OLD ANVILS, OLD BELTING, 1 OLD BLOWER MACHINE, OLD IRON BUNKS, OLD IRON STANDARDS FOR BUNKS, OLD ELECTRIC GEAR, OLD IRON TANKS, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods:—

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st November 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in the Malia Hathona Ginning Factory at Malia Hathena in Junagadh State.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Esmail Dossa and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. at their Auction Room No 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the Malia Hathona Ginning Factory at Malia Hathona in Junagadh State.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Insolvent 72 annas share in the Ginning Factory consisting of 20 gins, one boiler and one steam engine together with leasehold land admeasuring about 2 acres with well and cottages.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

THE AUCTION SALE OF AN INSOLVENT MAXWELL MOTOR CAR NO. 6026.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimji Naranji Dalal an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor car.

One Maxwell motor car No. 6026 touring body, 5-seaters.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S 40 CASES CADBURY CHOCOLATES, 8 CASES JAMES PASCAL'S CONFECTIONERY, AND 6 CASES HAIR DOUCHE.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esqr., Official Assignee Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Mancekji Sorabji Patel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 22nd inst. at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—40 cases Cadbury Chocolates, 8 cases James Pascal's Sweets, 6 cases Hair Douche.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

182, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DADAR KUMBHARWADA AND NARDULLA TANK SCHEMES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo sell by public Auction at 3 p.m. (B. T.), on the premises at Dadar Kumbharwada, the following.

Plot No. 39 case No. M/96, N. S. No. 2/1871, Ward No. 3257 (5), Street No. 721/D, ground and 1st floor building vacant. Ward No 3257 (7), Street No. 721/F 1 ground floor only. C. I. Shed occupied with country tile roof, 2 separate washing place and privy (2 seats).

Plot No. 9 case No. M/44, N. S. No. 2/1753, Ward No. 3260 (1) Street No. 724-A, ground and first floor vacant Building. Plot No. 40 M/97, N. S. No. 5/1871, Ward No. 3217 (2) Street No. 721-A ground and 1st floor vacant. Ward No. 3257 (9) Street No. 721-H, ground floor (Stable) vacant.

NARDULLA SCHEME.

Plot No. 9, case No. M/44, N. S. No. 2/1713, Ward No. 2808 (3) Street No. 273-B, ground and 1st floor chawl. Vacant Ward No. 2808 (4), Street No. 273-C., Ground and 1st floor chawl Vacant.

Ward No. 2808 (5) Street No. 273-D. washing place, washing stones, etc., privies.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT, Monday Nov. 21st
at 9-30 p.m.

The Brilliant Revue from the Prince Wales' Theatre, London.

"BRAN PIE"

Booking at the Theatre after 10-30 a. m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
A SMASHING SUCCESS!

Judd Crotty presents his enormously successful show

"THE CHASERS"

In American Vaudeville Ragtime and Jazz including

TOD SANBORN
Xylophonist in Jazz and Classical Selection.
HARRY LEVINE
The Jazz and Ragtime Pianist.
GEORGE CROTTY
Comedian an Dancer
AND
CHAPLIN PICTURES
including
"SHOULDER ARMS"

POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE.

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

Mon. Nov. 21st at: 4-30. 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

An all Chapline Programme including.

"DOGS LIFE"

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
PRESENT AT
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY! TO-DAY! TO-DAY!
Special Real Visit Films.

Taken by their well-known Operator, Sig. E. D'Ignoro (Late of the Italian Air Force) in connection with H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL:—

Arrival: Scenes at the Bunder: Procession of Municipal Address: Drive through the City:

Garden Party at Malabar Hill.

GREAT SCENES AT POONA.

TO-DAY-JUST FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present

A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!

All the ten parts complete—featuring the Champion Swimmer

ANNETTE KELLERMAN.

A Comedy in the Programme

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN
Grand Opening Night
SATURDAY 19th NOVEMBER 1921.
Two Shows Two Shows
1st Show 5-30 p. m.
2nd Show 9-30 p. m.
Two Shows Daily for One Week.

Miss Jankibai

ALIAS
CHHAPAN CHHURI
THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.
Popular in palaces and public in India will give her
MUSICAL CONCERTS.
at
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO
Monday the 21st November 21
AT 9-30 P. M.
Prices:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
PLAN AT THE THEATRE.
Telephone No. 1000.

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"GOPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental Splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
MIRABAI
The Kohinoor Photo Drama

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A Historical Photo Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness.

replete with
Brilliant Photographic Effect.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TONIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift light ring speed serial of the WEST A drama of a fearless and braves American girl. She rides like a demon and fight like a tigress.

SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES.
Episode 3rd THE HAND OF TREACHERY
" 4th ALIVE IN JEOPARDY
" 5th THE MESSAGE STONE,
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic
TIMES
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m, Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

PLENARY SESSION SUMMONED.

ANGLO JAPANESE ALLIANCE TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 20.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes has summoned the next plenary session of the Disarmament Conference for Monday, when it is expected that M. Briand will explain the French view regarding land armaments as neither the committee on naval armaments nor that on the Far Eastern question is likely to be ready to report by Monday.

It is indicated officially that the American delegation regards the relative strength of the navies in the American disarmament proposals as the fundamental principle, any alteration of which might seriously affect the whole negotiations.

It is authoritatively stated that the British delegation is ready for complete ventilation of the question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance before the Far Eastern committee.

Though the British decision to suspend construction of four battleships has been received with the greatest satisfaction in America there is little prospect of the Congress stopping the construction of the American battleships. It is stated that the Conference results in an agreement between participating powers, other nations will be invited to adhere.

A LOSS TO ARMAMENT MAKERS.

MR. SCHWAB'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 20.

New York.—Mr. Schwab, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, declared to-day that disarmament might involve a loss to the armament makers, but if permanent peace were possible he would gladly see the war-making plant of his companies sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

LIMITATION OF SUBMARINES

PROPOSALS APPARENTLY UNACCEPTABLE TO U S,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Nov. 18.

Washington.—British suggestions for the limitation of the size and tonnage of submarines are apparently unacceptable to America in view of fact that she would have to protect 66,000 kilometres of coast with a heavily reduced fleet.

American authorities dispute the suggestion that submarines are more likely to be used contrary to the rules of civilised warfare; also there is little hope of America's agreeing to the limitation of the size of submarines.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Kato has announced Japan's acceptance of the Chinese proposals as "basis of discussion in committee." He has also announced that Japan, owing to her geographical position, will request such modification of naval limitation programme as will permit her to maintain the general tonnage slightly exceeding the proposed sixty per cent. compared with Britain and America; and the right to maintain the tonnage in a type of vessel of a strictly defensive character, approximating that of Britain and America. This term does not include submarines.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN BRITAIN.

ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
London, Nov. 18.

In connection with the report from Glasgow that Clyde contracts for three capital ships have been suspended, that steel works are also affected and that the Parkhead Forge will close tomorrow, an enquiry at the admiralty discloses that instructions have been despatched to firms engaged in building four warships of the super-hood type not to incur further liabilities upon new construction until further instructions are received.

INDIA AND THE PRINCE.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" HOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Nov. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph" Editorial Article on Prince of Wales' visit, says that the British here and overseas will not doubt his success in winning friends and renewing India's old loyalty to the Crown, and assuring her peoples of the goodwill which other citizens of the Empire feel for them and their country. The paper is confident that India will demonstrate again that loyalty to the King-Emperor is not a formula, but a living principle of citizenship in one of the greatest states built up for the world's safety and happiness.

MAIN WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY DECEMBER 3.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Nov. 18.

The impression is growing in Washington that the main work of the Conference may be completed by December 3rd.

INDIANS IN KENYA

SECRET SESSION OF CONVENTIONS IN NAIROBI.

SEATS OFFERED TO INDIANS IN COUNCIL.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 20.

Nairobi, 19th.—The convention of associations, attended by delegates from the whole colony, has been holding secret sessions in Nairobi during the week. It has discussed the proposed terms of settlement of the Indian question and has decided that the basis of the policy for settlement should be recognition of the true spirit of the findings of the Imperial Conference in 1917, but it has agreed to the proposal to nominate four Indians to the Legislative Council and one to the Executive Council as a temporary measure, without prejudice to future negotiations. The delegates insist upon the highlands being retained for the Europeans. It has been decided to send Lord Delamere and another delegate, possibly Colone Griffiths, a prominent soldier settler, to England to interview Mr. Churchill. It is believed that the former will possibly take his seat in the House of Lords and raise a debate on the question.

CULTIVATION OF POPPY IN CHINA.

CONDEMNED BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Nov. 19.

The correspondence between Britain and China is published to-night with reference to the increasing cultivation of opium in China. The correspondence concludes with the strongly-worded British Note presented on June 30th affirming that poppy cultivation in Kansu and Hunan has enormously increased under direct encouragement of the authorities. The Note says the British Government and the people are indignant to learn of the gross bad faith displayed by the Government of China, who have been guilty of direct flagrant breach of their solemn treaty obligations to Britain and adds that when the facts become known the whole civilised world will unite in condemnation of the retrogression of Chinese authorities in permitting, and in numerous cases encouraging, the revival of the opium traffic. The Government anticipates that this lapse from good faith will not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the League of Nations, who have appointed special commission to investigate the opium question.

SUBMARINE QUESTION.

LIKELY TO PROVE A KNOTTY POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Nov. 19.

There are indications that the submarine question is likely to prove a knotty point in any settlement of naval limitations scheme. Keen observers on the spot at Washington surmise that Britain will agree to a complete ten years' naval holiday in return for some reduction of submarine tonnage under Mr. Hughes' plan. The reluctant attitude of America towards the limitation of tonnage and size of submarines is rather attributed to her naval experts than to the general public, who are believed to approve of Mr. Balfour's proposal, notably Senator Borah, originator of the bill authorizing the Conference.

The "New York Times," in a strong leading article, voices public abhorrence of employment of submarines and declares that swift bombing aeroplanes are far more effective in warfare.

The "New York Herald" is equally denunciatory and a leading article goes even further and urges "Let submarines go. Let gas go. Let every form of unnatural warfare be swept from the programme. Honourable battle, even though it includes aeroplanes as an instrument of war."

BRITISH FEELING

It is understood that the British desire even to strengthen the American scheme by scrapping plant and material necessary for making ships and guns, except so far as necessary for repairs for a reduced fleet, or for replacement of an accidentally destroyed unit. It is thought that this will provide a solid guarantee and guard against any power breaking away from the compact or springing a surprise on neighbours.

ULSTER'S REPLY.

DOES NOT ADVANCE MATTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Nov. 18.

It is understood that Ulster's reply does not advance matters, nevertheless it reflects a desire to strive after an honourable peace.

SIR ALI IMAM'S ILLNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18.

Sir Ali Imam who has been ill for the past three days is still confined to his room under doctors orders. H.E.H. the Nizam paid a visit to him yesterday.

NINETEENTH HUSSARS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SORROWFUL FAREWELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Nov. 19.

In a sorowful farewell message from Queen Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, to 19th Hussars, who are due to arrive at Southampton from India on the eve of their disbandment, the Queen Mother says that she had hopes that long after she had gone, the regiment with which her name was associated, might have existed to carry down its glorious traditions. She recounts its outstanding exploits on active service, and states that she had made every possible effort to save the regiment but without avail. Queen Alexandra makes a moving appeal to the regiment to face the decision of disbandment with the same courage and discipline that have won the regiment its good name throughout history.

LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEAL FOR PATIENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Speaking at the Liverpool Unionist demonstration, Mr. Chamberlain appealed for patience and fair play. The whole story would be told in a little time, then it could be judged whether the Unionist ministers kept faith or betrayed their trust.

[illegible] AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 17.

A communiquee says:—A story has been told in the press to the effect that a quarrel accompanied by two actual assaults took place at Simla railway station on October 26th. It has been ascertained that no assaults occurred. There was a petty squabble between a British officer and an Indian gentleman regarding weighing of some luggage. A military officer of superior rank informed the British officer that he was in the wrong and the officer thereupon apologised.

FURTHER FALL IN COST OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

The cost of living fell further seven points in October, that is, the standard stood on November 1st at 103 per cent above pre-war.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. L. Price's resignation of membership of Legislative Assembly has been accepted and Bombay (European Constituency) has been called upon to elect another member.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. James is posted as Audit Officer, Khyber Railway Construction. Mr. C. S. Ayyar is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras. Mr. A. H. Gurney I. C. S., is appointed an officer in the General List of Indian Audit Department. Mr. J. C. Nixon, I. C. S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Captain P. Racoline is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar. Haq Nawaz Khan, Assistant Tashildar of N. W. F. Province is deprived of the title of Khan Sahib in view of misconduct. Major F. S. Humphreys, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, is granted two years leave combining privilege leave and furlough. Mr. P. E. G. Wingate is appointed special assistant to Resident in Kashmir Mr. K. P. Skrine is temporarily posted as Secretary to Chief Commissioner Baluchistan. Mr. E. H. Ashworth, I. C. S., reverts to U. P. Government.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Major G. H. Anderson is posted Political Agent, Bundelkhand. Major H. R. N. Prichard placed on special duty under Political Agent, Central India. Mr. Azlee confirmed as Principal, Ajmer Government College. Major M. E. Rae posted Political Agent to Consul at Maskat. Mr. F. M. Johnston is posted as Revenue Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. Said of Government College Lahore is appointed Assistant Secretary, Education Department. Col. F. W. Sumner is granted 5 months leave. Major H. Halliday succeeds him as Civil Surgeon, Simla. Lieut.-Col. B. H. Deare reverts to Bengal Government Industries Department. Mr. F. P. Rutiman is appointed Deputy Secretary in the Department. Mr. F. D. Ascoli, Deputy Secretary officiates as Secretary of the Department, vice Mr. J. C. B. Drake.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

Sir Henry Farrington, Bart., Conservator of Forests is posted to General Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. W. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Burma, is transferred to Bombay. Rai Bahadur G. C. Sen acts as Deputy Director General, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta. Mr. G. S. Hardy is posted Customs Collector, Rangoon.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. White is appointed Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway. Mr. S. P. Flowerdew is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Central Indian Coalfield Railway Reconnaissance Survey. Personnel of Indian Railway Finance Committee (already announced) been gazetted.

Messrs. John Long have just published two New Novels by Nat Gould, entitled "A Long Shot" and "The Blue Ribbon."

SETTLING NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH GOVT,

RECOGNITION OF ANGORA GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 20.

The French Government's reply to the British *aide memoire* regarding the Franco-Kemalist Treaty is couched in friendly terms. It declares that evacuation of the Turkish territory is dependent upon the guarantees in favour of the Non-Turkish minorities and expresses willingness to incorporate the Angora Agreement with some general agreement with Turkey embodying the former treaties with a view to a settlement of the Near Easter question.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SYRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

Washington.—M. Briand in an interview, said that the Franco-Kemalist Agreement would enable the withdrawal of seventy thousand troops from Syria and Cilicia, and he opined that the signature of Turco-Greek agreement would enable Turkish retention of Constantinople.

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY A SUB-JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

Trial is going on in the court of a First Class Magistrate at Akola, in which Harprasad Bhargava, Sub-Judge is being tried under section 161 for having taken illegal gratification. Mr. Jaywant, High Court Pleader of Nagpur and Mr. Cama, Public Prosecutor, Akola, are conducting the prosecution while the defence is conducted by Mr. Pandit, Bar-at-Law of Nagpur, and Mr. Karandikar of Satara. Mr. Sardar Rachpal Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Anantram Joshi, Inspector, both of C. I. D. have investigated the case and are helping the prosecution. The case has created a sensation in the whole of the province. About 40 witnesses have already been examined for the prosecution and the case is adjourned to 25th November for further evidence.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT RE-HARTAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Bengal Government with reference to yesterday's Hartal strongly insisting that any attempt to interfere with liberty, as the committee considers liberty was interfered with on Thursday, should be at once put a stop to by Government with all the severity that the circumstances might require. The Chamber maintains that Hartal was due to wholesale intimidation of the working classes who were waylaid, threatened with violence, and wrecking of their homes. They were assured that British Government had ceased to rule India and the assurances carried conviction for "It is patent to the humblest worker that the policemen stands helplessly by while he is being molested by the so-called volunteers. The Committee of the Chamber considers that success must encourage the leaders of the movement and there is no reason to doubt that yesterday's Hartal was merely a trial of strength preparatory to the proclamation and organisation of complete Hartal during the week the Prince of Wales is in Calcutta."

The letter says "the people are rapidly losing, if they have not already lost, all confidence in Government. There is no question of wishing to repress national aspirations of Indian people. It is merely a question of whether the citizens of Calcutta are to be protected, for the continuance of terrorism must result in tumult, riot, and bloodshed. The committee strongly urges Government to make a public declaration of their determination to assert their authority and suggests that the first step must be the establishment of greater confidence between all grades of officials and their superiors. It is patent that one of the chief reasons for the failure of law and order at present is the reluctance of any official to take the responsibility because he cannot rely on the wholehearted support of his superiors. This may be said even of provincial governments in relation to the Government of India. The Committee further suggests that it is necessary to assure all loyal subjects that Government is determined to protect them against molestation and intimidation, that the organisation which has taken upon itself to exercise control over the city should be broken up and wearing of its uniform and badges prohibited, that the police should be given fuller powers to deal with provocative exhibitions of insolence such as display of Khilafat banners and placarding of cars with words "On National Service," that notoriously bad characters and agitators from up-country should be deported from Calcutta, and that public meetings at which resolutions urging Hartals or boycott of the Prince's visit should be prohibited."

Berlin.—Boldt, who was sentenced in July in connection with the sinking of the Landovery Castle, is reported to have escaped from prison in Hamburg, where he had been assigned a "Position of Trust."

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

EXAMINATION OF CHINESE PROPOSALS.

FUTURE OF MANDATED ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 19.

Washington.—The heads of nine delegations have granted Admiral Kato's request that he be allowed several days in which to examine the Chinese proposals. It is stated that the British committee on the Pacific questions is working hard in connection with the future of the mandated islands.

gested that Japan is preparing to offer concessons by opening the former German islands north of the equator.

The American view maintains that the principle of open door ought to be maintained in regard to these islands.

A communique from the sub-committee dealing with the procedure regarding the Far-Eastern questions consisting of the heads of the delegations has decided to recommend that an opportunity be given to the full committee for general discussion first of the Chinese questions and afterwards of the other topics. The Chinese proposals will be considered seriatim.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Washington.—Detailed statements on China's attitude anent the Far Eastern questions were made to the Committee of representatives of nine powers on the Pacific and Far Eastern questions by the Chinese minister, Mr. Sze. He urged maintenance of open door, abolition of secret treaties affecting China, preservation of China's territorial integrity, and political and administrative independence; China agreeing in return not to alienate or leave any portion of her territory to any foreign power.

BRITISH VIEW POINT.

A High British authority at the Conference emphasised the outstanding features of the British viewpoint respecting China's proposals. He says that Britain reiterates the principle of open door and considers that the spheres of influence are antiquated and unsuited to modern conditions. He added that Britain will not advance the proposition regarding adjustment of foreign war-indebtedness to the United States.

GERMAN AGGRESSION ON FRANCE.

NO BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSURANCES OF PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

New York.—"The Associated Press," Washington, reports that America will not offer as definite programme regarding limitation of land forces, her army having reached irreducibility, consistent with national safety, and Britain is in a similar position. It is expected that, after M. Briand has spoken, the question of armies will be referred to the Armaments Committee, and it is added on good authority that America will not respond to any French suggestion for definite British-American assurances for protection against German Aggression and that Britain has given her assurance that she will support America in this matter.

RUSSIAN DEBTS.

SOVIET GOVT. NOT BOUND TO PAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 19.

A telegram from Moscow says M. Chicherin has requested M. Krassin to express the Soviet's satisfaction with the British reply regarding the Russian debts. M. Chicherin admits that some questions are obscure and suggests that they be cleared up by formal discussions. He says the British Government understood the Soviet to mean that the obligation to pay the debts lapsed after certain time, this misunderstanding is due to telegraphic mutilation. Nevertheless he reiterates the contention that the nations which have been liberated from despotism are not bound to pay the debts of the government, which used money against its own people.

ULSTER SOLUTION.

DECISION OF UNIONISTS' CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 19.

The Conference of the Unionist party at Liverpool, which the extremists hoped would show that the Unionists in provinces disapproved of the Irish negotiations resulted in an overwhelming defeat of their resolution on the subject, two thousand delegates, less eighty, adopting the amendment earnestly hoping that consistent with the supremacy of the Crown, the security of the Empire and the pledges to the Ulster solution of the Irish question would be found. The mover of the amendment described the vote as one of confidence in the Unionist leaders.

The decision of the Conference has been received with much indignation by many Ulstermen who declare that the Conference was packed and that the vote was a victory for the wire-pullers.

Sir John Cadman has been appointed chief technical adviser to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. He is now going to America in order to examine the latest American oil methods.

LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE

DEBATE ON MR. ARCHER-SHEE'S MOTION.

SINN FEINERS DENOUNCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Nov. 19.

Although Mr. Archer-Shee's motion at at the Liverpool conference denouncing the negotiations of the Coalition with what he described as the Irish rebel junta was abandoned by the so-called die-hards in favour of a milder resolution, there was no lack of strong language.

Mr. Gretton [illegible] be a crime to hand over Ireland to the present murder gang.

Mr. Archer Shee said peace without dishonour was impossible as long as the Government negotiated with the miserable assassins. When the negotiations broke down was the time for the conservatives to leave the Coalition and take over the Government.

Brigadier-General Prescott-Decide, a member of the deputation of the South Ireland Unionists, said it was a question of German Jew and Bolshevik attack on the British Empire and declared that Sinn Fein could be suppressed in nine months if the Government did not interfere.

There was an uproar during Mr. Archer-Shee's speech especially when he referred to the Coalition carrying out the radical [illegible] of the radical leader. There was a counter-uproar when Lord Middleton argued that the policy of repression was impossible and when Sir Archibald Salvidge, a most influential politician, moved an amendment remarking at the outset "It is easy to be a die-hard in these comfortable chairs but remember that we must fight Ireland if settlement is impossible."

It is noteworthy that Sir Edward Carson while the conference was proceeding in Liverpool, spent the whole day hearing the Indian appeals before Privy Council, while Mr. Bonar Law in his second public speech at the unveiling of the war memorial at the Constitutional Club did not refer to current politics.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES INVITED TO VISIT GERMANY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

Geneva.—The British Government delegates to the Labour Conference gave reception to the Dominions and Indian delegates. The speeches expressed confidence in the future, though some, notably by Indians and South Africans, registered opinion that future conferences should be held every two years instead of annually, owing to the distance to Europe and expense, and also because they wanted a lighter programme for the next conference.

Some Canadians and other delegates are leaving on November 21st at the invitation of German workers' delegation, to visit the German industrial centres for the purpose of convincing themselves that German workers are imbued with pacific intentions and efforts to meet the Treaty obligations.

ULSTER CABINET'S REPLY.

PUBLICATION OF LETTERS DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

The ulster Cabinet's reply was handed in at Downing Street to-day and will be sent immediately to Mr. Lloyd George at Bournemouth. Colonel Spender, Secretary of Ulster Cabinet, announced that the latter had renewed strong representations that correspondence should be published immediately.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF WHITE LEAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 19.

Geneva.—The Labour conference by 45 votes to 44 has adopted the amendment to the White Lead committee's report favouring the draft convention prohibiting the use of white lead in interior and exterior painting and making regulations for the protection of the workers using this pigment.

NEW JOINT STEAMER SERVICE TO EAST INDIAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 20.

The following three companies German-Australian, Kosmos and Hollandsche Stoomvaart Oceann Companies have signed an agreement to work a Joint service from Europe to East Indies with sailings every ten days.

USE OF WHITE-LEAD IN PAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, Nov. 19.

Geneva.—The Labour conference has adopted by 761 to 3 votes a draft convention prohibiting, with certain exceptions, the use of white lead in painting. The convention is a compromise between the ideas of workers, employees and certain Governments.

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¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H.M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS WIN.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

WARDEN'S FINE STAND.

The Parsis won the second match of the Quadrangular Tournament, beating the Mahomedans by two wickets after a most exciting finish but still they had to fight hard to gain this victory. When play was stopped on Saturday the Parsis were in very advantageous position, but on resuming today they fared none too well. Gandhi was out early, and Bhapoo and D. K. Kapadia who had a short but merry life were dismissed in quick succession. Vajifdar, Elavia and Kanga, too, fell without many runs being scored, and seven wickets were thus down for 113. Kalapesi joined Warden, who had been batting confidently, and before the former could score many runs he gave Yusuf Beg a difficult chance in the slips which was not accepted. This marks the turning point of the game, for the batsmen soon settled down and set the seal to the Parsi victory. The partnership realised a most useful thirty-three, before Kalapesi put his leg in front of a delivery of Aziz Khan's and retired with 15. B. Kapadia joined Warden, and the required runs were got without further loss, Warden was responsible for 43 and B Kapadia for 9. The chief credit for the victory was undoubtedly Warden's, for he it was who came to the rescue of his side when things were going badly for them. His innings was a really great one, and he received a rousing reception at the conclusion of the match. Both Abdus Salaam and Aziz Khan bowled exceedingly well, particularly the former, the batsmen, with the exception of Warden, being not quite at ease while playing him.

The Parsees continued their second innings to-day Bhappoo and Gandhi, the overnight not-outs coming out to face Aziz and Abdus Salaam. Bhappoo scored a four off Aziz's second ball by a fine leg glance and followed it up with a two and a single. This brought sixty on the board, the overnight score having been 53. Bhappoo conceded a maiden over to Salaam, Gandhi doing the same to Aziz. One more single by Bhappoo off Salaam and Gandhi had to retire before he had scored a single run Aziz getting behind his defence. Even in the first innings Gandhi did not make a show on resumption of the game on the second day having been caught behind the wickets before he had played the second ball. He had 10 runs in this innings (62—2—10).

D. Kapadia filled the vacancy and banged the first ball to the long-off boundary off Aziz. Four singles more, mostly by Kapadia brought 70 on the board. Kapadia seemed to be 'going' and played confidently. He easily turned a full-pitch from Aziz to the square leg boundary eliciting applause. He, however, was destined to elicit no more, being unfortunately bowled off his pads in playing a straight one from Aziz Khan. Kapadia played in his forcible style contributing 15. (78—3—15). Elavia joined Bhappoo but the latter had to retire before a single run more was scored being caught out by Abdus Salaam off his own bowling brilliantly bringing off a low catch almost at half-pitch. Bhappoo took one hour and forty five minutes to score his 30 runs which included three four's. His batting, though not very convincing, was greatly instrumental in improving the chances of the Parsees to score the difference. (78—4—30).

Vajifdar came out at 11-45 a.m., and it was expected the score would be brought to the century before the fifth wicket was down. Elavia cut Aziz for four, but Vajifdar, on crossing over, cocked up a very easy catch to Abdus Salaam off his own bowling. (88—5—3). This brought out Warden and dull game followed. Hasan Shah took over from Aziz at this stage but was soon relieved by Aziz again after bowling two overs. Abdus Salaam captured his third wicket soon after, completely beating Elavia with a straight one. Early in his innings Elavia narrowly escaped being run out, the bowlers absence at the wicket saving him. (95—6—8).

With half the side down and 74 runs to win Kanga, came in. Both played a steady game, Warden once banging Abdus Salaam to the boundary. The runs came in singles 110 being signalled at 12-30 p.m. Hassan Shah was again put on at the Esplanade end. Kanga scored a single off this over, but soon fell to a catch off Abdus Salaam, Aziz Khan holding him in the slips. Kanga, with his steady playing, should have helped a great deal to make a stand when it was badly wanted and his dismissal was a real loss to the Parsee batting. (118—7—7).

Kalapesi followed and was given a life soon after, Aziz Khan missing him in the slips. The runs came in pretty fast 120 being telegraphed at 11-50 a.m. Kalapesi lunged Abdus Salaam to the boundary amidst applause following it up with a fine leg glance for two. When lunch interval was taken the Parsee score stood at 153 with 7 wickets down and 36 runs for a win.

AFTER LUNCH.

Play was resumed at 2-10 p.m. Abdus Salaam opening to Warden. Warden scored three off this over. Aziz Khan bowled from the other end. His second ball sent a catch off Kalapesi right in the hands of Yusuf Beg in the slips, the latter, however, failing to hold him. It was a dangerous miss, especially at this critical stage, when there were only 25 runs between the batsmen and victory.

Singles were the order when Warden, who was wielding a free bat, banged the ball off Aziz Khan, Hassan Shah saving the boundary. Aziz Khan's third ball, however, were stopped by Kalapesi with his leg and was given out l.b.w. Kalapesi was responsible for 15 surviving his life only a few minutes. (146—8—15).

B. Kapadia followed and Warden got off a four by driving away Aziz Khan to the boundary. A few singles by Warden—and he was doing all the scoring—brought 160 on the board amidst applause. The game was becoming really exciting at this stage, two boundaries, one on each side and finish. Abdus Salaam sent down a maiden over to Warden but the next over of Aziz gave away four runs. This brought the difference to five runs when Warden cut away Abdus Salaam for a single. Every ball was watched with extraordinary interest.

Warden again drove Abdus Salaam for two. Two more runs were wanted and B. Kapadia got a single off Aziz Khan.

One more run to win and B. Kapadia got the credit for the winning hit by driving Aziz Khan to long off which brought three. The Parsis thus won the round by 2 wickets and two runs.

The Parsi victory was certainly due to the fine stand by Warden, who made a really good display playing in free style and scoring all round the wicket. He played a faultless game for his forty-three being unbeaten till the end. B. Kapadia, the Parsi wicket-keeper was not out with 9, and Bulsara did not bat.

The Mahomedans' bowling was not quite as effective as might have been expected from their display in the first innings, even the fielding being decidedly slack at the end. Abdus Salaam and Aziz Khan captured four wickets each.

Aziz Khan being rather expensive with 77 runs for 14 overs of which 6 were maiden.

The final match between the Presidency and Parsees will begin on Monday at 11 a.m. as usual.

Scores:—

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Col. K. M. Mistry b Aziz	31
B. Bhappoo l-b-w, b Murad	0
S. Gandhi c Bham, b Hasan Shah	64
D. K. Kapadia b Aziz	1
B. Kalapesi b Aziz	4
H. J. Vajifdar b Hasan Shah	80
J. S. Warden b Aziz	0
Dr. H. D. Kanga, b Hasan Shah	6
J. Elavia not out	11
B. Kapadia b Hasan Shah	0
M. D. Bulsara b Aziz Khan	1
Extras	13
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Murad	6	0	39	1
Aziz Khan	19.4	2	62	5
Abdus Salaam	10	1	40	0
Hasan Shah	7	4	6	4

Murad—1 no ball.

SECOND INNINGS.

Col. K. M. Mistry, b. Aziz	22
B. Bhappoo, c. and b. Abdus Salaam	30
S. Gandhi, b. Aziz	10
D. K. Kapadia, b. Aziz	15
J. Elavia, b. Abdus Salaam	8
H. J. Vajifdar, c. and b. Abdus Salaam	3
J. S. Warden, not out	43
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Captain), c. Aziz Khan. b. Abdus Salaam	7
Kalapesi, l.bw b. Aziz Khan	15
B. Kapadia, not out	9
M. D. Bulsara, did not bat	
Extras	9
Total for 8 wickets	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS, 2ND INNINGS.

	O	M.	R.	W.
Murad	3	0	13	0
Hasan Shah	9	2	17	0
Aziz Khan	24-2	6	77	4
Tamboo Walla	7	1	12	—
Abdus Salaam	27	11	43	4

RACING IN POONA.

CROWD AT ROYAL MEETING.

Although the attendance was not quite all that was expected, there was a large crowd in both enclosures for the Poona Royal Meeting with its end of six interesting events and good fields. An enthusiastic reception was accorded H.R.H. the Prince on his arrival in state after the first race, and a similar demonstration occurred on his departure just before the last race, following his presentation of the cups in the Paddock. Prior to the steeplechase the crossed the course and was cheered all along the line of spectators on the far side of the rail also paying a visit to the second enclosure. Tea followed, after which he visited the portion in which is situated the weighing enclosures and then, vociferously cheered passed through the crush invariably foun opposite the win totalisator. It was very evident that the consideration he shewed in giving every portion an opportunity of seeing him was much appreciated.

Punters on the whole fared very poorly as three dividends were well over three figures and one close on it. In keeping with his successes during this season, M. Heath carried off two cups and wish Dilavar came very close to the Prince's Cup. This went to the trained owner Mr. Wahab, who has improved Lamington to such, an extent that he upset the calculations of those who thought he was not class enough. Kusra disappointed many, but saved a bit in place money by dead-heating with Tyrant. Morris on Tipperary was very unfortunate in that he was jammed on the rails, and came off. He was brought back in the motor ambulance but through his knee is hurt he should be fit enough to ride when we start in Bombay.

Romeo returned over sixteens when winning the only terms race of the day, and coming into the lead as soon as they entered the straight he held the heavily backed, Honeysuckle quite safe. Cummar never shew up. This is wonderfully improved form on the part of the winner.

On the manner in which he has been finishing over shorter distances, Mist was backed for the mile, though most people expected him to go in the six furlongs. He ran a good race out—front, but had no chance with Marcodia once he was allowed to come up. Verna saw it out well, but it was too short for Cally and Fitzclarence and Princess. He was never sighted in the fighting line.

Ponagua paid about twenties in the six furlongs, but Whit Week was unlucky to lose. He ran away from the whip and Donnelly was unwise to keep hitting him on the off side. Dialect just saved his place from Fussy, who could not quite see it out.

Several unknown quantities made the steeplechase uncertain, but one of these in Major Saxham let several down badly. Daroji again, ran a fine race and shoak the outsider, Avro, off at the finish but had no chance with O. C. Honeymoon. Mr. Heath's horse passed Daroji at the ten furlongs, and going clean away won by the Distance. Elham Valley, and Queen of Poland fell at the mile the first time round and Shunamite ran out the second.

Lastly, the failure of the Lark was a great blow to punters as he could only finish fifth after getting the rails. My Patsey promised well, but Roi Grison had them all stone cold a furlong from home, where Beggar Prince could not collar the other. Heir-at-Law was a dark tip, but could never show up at all.

Details:—

TH... WINDSOR STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third. Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9 st. W. I. Winners since 31st March 1920, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.

Mr. Reuben Solomon's ROMEO, 8-11. Barnett 1

Messrs. Patel and Glasswalla's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-2, Morris 2

Mr. Karbari's IMKIN, 8-6, Buckley 3

Messrs. Wahab and Suleman's LATIFF, 9-0, Wade 4

Also Ran:—Cummer 9-4, Towik, 9-0, Moon 9-0, Paleface 9-0, Prince Charlie 9-0, Alar 8-13, Potentale 8-4, Abadan 8-10, Mighty Atom 8-6, Austerlitz 8-6, Nasaralla 8-5, Monarch 8-4, Persian Star 7-10, Last Day 8-2, Faisal 7-13, White Rose 7-12.

The Race:—Abadan and Honeysuckle led Jenkin, Potentate, Latiff and Romeo. In the straight Domeo came through inside and held Honeysuckle, who came outside, safe by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths next and head next.

Time:—1 m.n. 23 2/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 174 for a win; Rs. 31, Rs. 14 and Rs. 79-8 for places.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value £100 presented by H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., and Rs. 9,000 from the Fund. Winner, The Cup and Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000. third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Heath's MARCODIA, 8-3, A. C. Walker 1

Mr. Singhanee's MIST, 8-6, Townsend 2

Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's VERNA. 7-12, Herbert 3

Mr. R H. Gahagan's CALLY, 9-10, Donnelly 4

Also Ran:—Liberty 9-6, Chechako 9-0, Fitzclarence 8-8, Murmomsk 8-4, Mimi 8-3, Blackwater 8-2, Princess Ila 8-0.

The Race:—Mist at once took the lead from Verna, Cheechako, then after a furlong Marcodia was running fourth. The last named improved his position gradually and was second at the three furlongs. In the straight Marcodia caught the leader and won easily by 1½ lengths, one next and 1¼ next.

Time:—1 min. 44 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 31-8 on the winner, Rs. 28-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 40-8 for places.

THE BRITANNIA STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third; Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PARAGUA, 8-5, Ritchie 1

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WHIL WEEK, 7-8, Donnelly 2

Mr. M. Goculdass's DIALECT, 8-0, Harrison 3

H. E. Sir G. Lloyd's FUSSY, 7-13, Townsend 4

Also Ran:—Forward III, 7-13, Crushed Glass 8-13, Viola 8-12, Black Walnut 8-6.

The Race:—Fussy, Viola on the rails Dialect and Whit Week outside, were first away, then neading the turn Viola led. As they came into the straight Whit Week came up outside with Dialect, Crushed Glass and Paragua in the middle. Whit Week ran away from the Whip and violar was seen to be all out, Panagua getting through and home before Whit Week could be properly got going again. Won by a head, ¾ length next, head next.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 207-8 for a win, Rs. 46, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' STEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

A Cup value £100 presented by H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., and Rs. 7,500 from the Fund. Winner, The Cup and Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 since March 31st 1920. Professional Jockeys 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Heath's O. C. HONEYMOON, 11-0, Major Worden 1

Lt.-Col. Moore's DAROJI II., 10-9, Owner 2

Capt. Carbery's ARVO, 12-8, Capt. D'Arcy 3

Capt. Rayneau and Lt.-Col. Gill's CENTRE, 10-0, Capt. Mesa 4

Also Ran:—Major Saxham 12-9, Shunamite 11-6, Queen of Poland 11-2 (card. 11-9), Elham Valley 9-12.

The Race:—Daroji led Queen of Poland, Elham Valley and Arvo, but at the mile Elham Valley and Queen of Poland fell, which left O. C. Honeymoon second, then Shunamite, Major Saxham and Centre. Opposite the stand, O. C. Honeymoon ran past Daroji and increased her lead till at the mile she was twenty lengths to the good. Shunamite ran out and Arvo, Centre and Babugarh followed Daroji. O. C. Honeymoon had the race on her own, but Arvo made a fight of it with Daroji, who went away near home; Centre a bad fourth well ahead of Babugarh, the only other to finish. Won by the distance, 1¼ lengths next, the distance next.

Time:—6 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.

The totalizator paid:—Rs. 40/8 on the Winner, Rs. 18/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 100 for places.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 presented by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner, The Cup and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's LAMINGTON 7-4, Townsend 1

Mr. Heath's DILAWAR, 8-11, McPherson 2

The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's KUSRA, 8-4, Bullock 3

Mr M Goculdass' TYRANT 7-11 A C Walker 3*

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Anaiza 9/6, Kayid 8/10; Mandil 9/4; Tipperary 9/0; Union Jack 8/12; Mentor 8/12; Waabil 8/3; Rose Hill 7/12; Khaboor 8/7; Cessation 8/8; Dowlat 8/0; Hakum 7/12; Kitchener 7/11; Brindisi 7/9.

The race:—Dilawar, Union Jack and Rose Hill were first away, then from ten furlongs Kayid joined Union Jack in front from Brindisi, Rose Hill and Dilawar, then Khaboor. As soon as they entered the straight Dilawar was in the lead with Tyrant well up and Kusra and Lamington handy. The last named gradually made up, and getting to the leader in nice time won by half a length same next, dead-heat next.

Time:—2 minutes 53 seconds.

The totalisator paid—Rs. 163 on the Winner, Rs. 37/8; Rs. 21; Rs. 15 and Rs. 33/8 for places.

THE RENOWN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner, Rs 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third. Rs 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr R H Gahagan's ROI GRISON 8/3 Donnelly 1

Mrs M C Patel's MY PATSEY 7/10 Harrison 2

H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's BEGAR PRINCE 9/4 McPherson 3

Mr G Wadhe Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE II 9/2 Barnett 4

Also ran:—Archer 9/10; Glass Rose 9/2; Lemon 9/0; The Lark 8/13; Heir-at-Law 8/12; Chummy 7/10; Lomo 7/9; Undies 7/8; Tasty 7/0.

The race:—Chummy slowed out at once from Lomo, My Patsey and The Lark. This order remained to the straight, where The Lark came up on the rails with Belle Voyageuse in the centre with Roi Grison and Beggar Prince outside. It was soon evident that Roi Grison had the race in hand, and he won easily by 2 lengths, 1/2 next and head between third and fourth; The Lark a close fifth ahead of Lemon.

Time:—2 minutes 12 seconds.

The totalisator paid:—Rs. 91 on the Winner, Rs. 36/8, Rs. 48/8 and Rs. 40 for places.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF DURBY GOLD CUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 19.

The result of the Derby Gold Cup is as follows:—

Aymestry	1
Willonya	2
Riverside Fairy	3

Twenty-three ran, won by one head three lengths.

Betting at the start, 5 to 1 against Aymestry, 40 to 1 against Willonya and 40 to 1 against Riverside Fairy.

BOXING AT ALBERT HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 17.

At Albert Hall, in the twenty round contest at eleven stone nine pounds weight, Kid Lewis (British Middle-weight Champion,) beat "Boy" McCormick British Light-Heavyweight Champion,) in the fourteenth round, referee stopping fight.

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Nov. 19.

In the Albert Hall fight, despite the disadvantage of a stone in weight Lewis fought with deadly determination and he had the better of nearly every round. There was a great deal of clinching throughout, a referee having frequently to part the men.

In the sixth round, Lewis opened a gash near "Boy" McCornick's left eye, which from then onwards bled profusely. In the twelfth round McCormick sent Lewis to the floor with the right, but "Kid" was on his feet at once. Towards the end of bout, McCormick was badly punished.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Nov. 16.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Nov. 18.

Johannesburg.—Test Match closed with South Africa's score at 311 for 3 wickets. They had made wonderful recovery, the hero of the day being Frank, who batted for nearly six hours for 106, not out. Taylor made 80 and Nourse 79 not out. The play continues to-day.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

In the finals of the Lucknow Autumn Polo Tornament for the Royal Dragoon Cup, the Woodpackers met the 17th cavalry (B team). A large gathering including the Governor was present. The cavalry had to concede two goals in handicap to the opponents. Four chukkers were played. The cavalry equalised before half time. In the last chukker the Woodpackers scored two goals and cavalry one, the Woodpackers winning by 4 against 3 goals.

Teams:—Woodpackers:—Capt. G. W. Lawson. Major N. A. H. Cambell, Major G. Conder, and Mr. J. F. B. Sherring 3 back.

17th cavalry B(team):—Capt. J. S. Ballantine, Capt. S. H. Persee. Capt. E. G. Atkinson, Capt. W. S. Griffith 2 (back). Major T. R. C. Kannon and Capt. A. L. B Anderson acted as umpires. Lady Hudson presented the cups.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Lahore, Nov. 19.

At the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad made a long speech last night, in the course of which he touched on the present political situation in India and the grievances of Mussalmans regarding the Khilafat and asked people to carry out the programme of non-violent non-co-operation and attain Swaraj by the end of the year. The conference dispersed late at night.

The Subjects Committee met this morning and lasted several hours. The conference meets again to-night at 8 p.m.

LAHORE NON-CO-OPERATORS CONDEMN RIOTING IN BOMBAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Lahore, Nov. 19.

Great indigation is felt here by Indians of all shades of opinion and by prominent Non-co-operators on the action of rioters at Bombay and everybody is condemning the unjustifiable action of the hooligans and rowdies.

The rate of Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is sixteen and one-sixteenths pence, Demand Bills sixteen and three-thirty-two pence.

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SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL.

PRODUCES SOME EFFECT.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

Sunday was a day devoted to the excesses of the Parsi roughs. As a matter of fact the Parsis have not only imitated the Hindus and Muslim badmashes, but they have, in some respects, excelled them by far in their refined cruelty as well as brutality. These are harsh words to use, but they are true. While passion should not be the prevailing sentiment in these days of agony, truth should be told, however unpalatable it might be.

In the morning there were some good signs that the madness which had seized hold of the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi *goondas* had departed and that sanity had returned. But as the day grew these hopes were belied. On the Byculla and Parel, Chinchpookli and Victoria Gardens side there was quiet in the morning and as one passed into the mill district and other places, where there was the greatest trouble during the last few days, there were no signs of unrest. Everything was normal. The streets had their normal appearance. True it was that the mills were not working, but it was a Sunday. The mills will be opened, it is said, to-morrow, or perhaps to-day. The trams too were not running. The company would begin the tramway service again from Tuesday next, when it is hoped that normal state of things would be restored. Near the junction of the Princess Street and the Girgaum Road there was a large crowd of Parsis standing opposite the liquor shop, but they were not armed with lathis, and they were not molesting the owners of Gandhi caps. They were standing in a chastened mood and hopes were entertained that the trouble had blown over and that the more level heads among the Parsi community had seen the criminal folly of the situation. Now that the rowdy elements among the lower classes of Hindus and Muslims had calmed down, it was expected that the Parsis would also follow suit. But, unfortunately, there is among the Parsi badmashes a large element of educated men, in addition to the professional *goondas* and this unholy combination seemed to have not been at all affected by Mahatma Gandhi's appeal. However, about nine o'clock in the morning a motor lorry was seen near the Charni Road junction being filled with these Parsi roughs, with lathis in hand, together with large heaps of loose metal, which was lying about on the road. On enquiries being made the better minds among the Parsis regretted this procedure and informed that the Parsi roughs were going to the Null Bazar to rescue Parsi families. In the morning it must be stated, there was no trouble in the Null Bazar to justify this procedure on the part of these Parsis and if there were any Parsi families they could as well have been quietly taken to places of safety, without this provocative show of force. But something evil seems to dog the footsteps of Indians at this juncture. There was a large crowd of Parsis standing here, most of them armed. The rowdy element prevailed. Everything was on "war footing." Motor cars were running about from post to post every now and then; men were hurrying to and fro and everything was done with great deliberation with a spice of excitement. Near the Cama Bagh everything was quiet. There were no signs of the previous day's trouble. Parsi houses had been stoned and some of them were vacated, the occupants either having gone into the country or shifted to places of safety. It is stated that some of the houses had been looted, but there was no visible sign of it anywhere. Passing thence towards Govindji's shop everything was quiet. Further on there was no trouble.

About 10 a.m. news was brought that Mr. Govindji's shop was looted and set on fire, but as it had been intact only a few minutes before, the rumour was not given much credence. When about 11-30 the shop was visited, it was found to be a wreck. Everything made of glass had been broken. Chairs were smashed; trays of sweets were thrown into the street; tables were broken; fine glasses were shivered to pieces. The rowdies had done their work and had closed the shutters somehow or other and returned. But they returned again half-an-hour later and smashed the remaining furniture, or whatever that might have been left of it, threw bottles on the roads, sweets were again heaped on the road side after finishing as much as possible. For the information of the readers it might be stated that all this was done before the eyes of the Police—the Lamington Road Police Station being at a distance of something like 30/40 yards from the scene of this hooliganism. Let it be said to their credit, however, that the Police did not even wink while this outrage was being done. Among the Parsi youths who were doing this destruction could be seen European dressed Parsis, and these clothes gave them a veneer of education. The proprietor of the shop, Mr. Govindji Vasanji, had also been severely assaulted but he is now progressing favourably. If the Parsis roughs spared his shop in Chira Bazar on the previous day, it was not on account of any tender feelings for Mr. Govindji, or any feelings of repentence or compunction, but it was on account of the fact of the building being occupied by Parsis, who occupied all the upper floors and any revenge on Mr. Govindji would have reacted on Parsi men and women and children who lived there.

It was mentioned in Sunday's account that the liquor shop of P. C. Shroff at Grant Road was set on fire by the Hindu-Moslem mob. It is stated that about 50 Parsis came from the Arab Lane pelting all the people standing there with stones and a son of Shroff, it is alleged, came with a gun and the Parsis then retreated towards Charni Road junction, firing all along indiscriminately. Two men dropped down dead. In the evening an inoffensive Hindu was shot dead near the Khetwady 10th Lane liquor shop.

The scene next shifts to Gamdevi where Mr. Gandhi lives. Here his house was surrounded by all kinds and conditions of men. Hindus and Muslim, Parsis and Christians, were there. The Mahatma had placarded the city that he would not take a morsel of food, until the men now fighting were united together in friendship and this must have affected some of the people; while others were there because they could not bear to see these streets brawls and smashing of heads going on hourly in the city. It was there learnt that some of the better minds amongst Parsis asked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to accompany them to the Grant Road side to speak to Parsis and the Hindus and Muslims who had gathered there to become united and return home peacefully. Mrs. Naidu ran to the scene accompanied by Messrs. Umar Sobhani, V. A. Desai and one or two others. No sooner had they reached the London Hotel than without any intimation blows fell thick from all sides on the heads and bodies of the occupants of the car. Mrs. Naidu got two blows on her body; Mr. Sobhani about four; Mr. Desai none; and the chauffeur was severely wounded. The Police supervised and watched. It was not their "business" to interfere or save a lady. Superintendent Stenson after this beating, walked up to Mrs. Naidu and asked her to take away "her" men from the spot. By "her" men he meant the Muslims and Hindus who had gathered on the opposite side of the road seeing the truculent attitude of the Parsis. Mrs. Naidu did take away "her" men to the Kabarstan there and after speaking to them for a few minutes they were scattered to their home. Mrs. Naidu then returned to Mr. Gandhi's residence at Laburnum Road. In the meantime, more Parsi gentlemen came to her and told her that quiet had been restored among the Parsi roughs and that they allowed even Gandhi caps to pass unmolested. Mrs. Naidu, at once started again with Mr. Sobhani and others with Mr. Gandhi's posters. They were not hit again. By now it was about 12 noon and the Gandhi caps were not an eye-sore to the Parsis. But it was after Mrs. Naidu and Moulana Azad Sobhani had gone to the Grant Road side that Mr. Govindji's shop was sacked again and what was left intact was no more so.

As stated yesterday people are suffering from sleeplessness. Throughout the night the Parsis have been active with their club-men and gun-men, the latter very prominent. Every few minutes the whistles blew, the *lathials* got up and rattled their *lathis*, and gun-men swashbuckled. At times a motor lorry with some soldiers would dash up as a variant to the usual show. This went on till the morning, when the rays of the rising sun seemed to have made them bolder, with the result mentioned above.

Near the end of the Foras Road a Parsi gentleman, Mr. Cowasji Batliwalla, who owns a shop there emptied all the casks of the intoxicants they contained. He threw the "precious" liquor on the roads and threw out all the casks, thus removing the bone of contention. Another shop-keeper on the Lamington Road had done likewise the day previous. On the Khetwadi Road a Motor car was burnt on Saturday and near the C. P. Tank a liquor shop was broken open and the liquor casks burnt opposite the shop. A number of buildings in Khetwadi have been vacated by the Parsis.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

In the morning on Sunday there was a conference between the leaders of the three communities at Mr. Gandhi's house in Laburnum Road, without arriving at any definite decision. Among those present were Mahatma Gandhi; Moulana Azad Sobhani; Mrs. Naidu; Mr. Umar Sobhani; Mr. Mouzam Ali; Mr. Naranji Dayal; Mr. Jerajani; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. S. G. Banker; Mr. Sri Ram; Mr. V. A. Desai; Mr. J. B. Patel; Mr. Mojawalla; Mr. Jehangir Master; Mr. Rustom Nazar; Mr. Ardeshir Dalal; Dr. Daji; Mr. S. E. Warden; Dr. M. E. Parri; Mr. Talyarkhan; and several others. Mr. Gandhi addressed the assembly and took the blame for the trouble upon himself and said it was the Moslems who began the rioting first and that he was very guilty towards his Parsi brothers and sisters. After some more speeches, it was stated, that the meeting decided to issue a joint manifesto to the three communities to keep the peace and live amicably. The Parsi leaders, however, did not sign the manifesto in the morning as it was feared that if they signed it some members of their community might not admit them to be their leaders, and so create a new trouble. The conference ultimately adjourned till the evening with a view to arriving at a definite decision.

Mr. Gandhi's second letter was translated and distributed broadcast among the people yesterday morning, and it has improved the position very much.

MOVEMENT OF A MOTOR LORRY.

So much for the Grant Road side of the city and the Parsi terrorism. On the Girgaum Road, things are not much better. While in the morning everything was quiet, and peace was reigning in this locality,—the situation has changed entirely in the afternoon, perhaps in sympathy with what was taking place at Grant Road and Foras Road. With the Military and the Police playing the second fiddle and tacitly encouraging the Parsis to do all kinds of acts, which they would not have thought of doing in their saner moments—things are humming here. A military lorry-full of soldiers is parading the whole length of the Girgaum Road from the tram junction to Dhobi Talao. There is a Parsi petrol directing operations. The rifles of the men are ready to be brought into action at a moment's notice. Then there is a motor lorry in the middle of the road near the lane which leads to Bhuleshwar, etc. That also is full of soldiers fully armed. On the top of all that, to support all this force, Parsi gunmen and clubmen are perambulating in a motor car from one end of the Girgaum Road to the other. Gandhi caps, yesterday, were not so much at discount. The *morale* seemed to have improved with added military and police strength. At the junction of the Princes Street and Girgaum Road there is a squad of soldiers again, who were lying at their ease on the benches provided for them. The side-road leading to the Marine Lines Station was blockaded by other Parsis with lathis. Here again no Gandhi cap was molested. Every now and again there was a stampede while the motor car and lorry rushed along at full speed to overawe the people. While the effect was certainly dramatic and sometimes inconvenient—it did not conduce to better feelings between the various communities, although it did conduce to a sort of patched up friendship between Government and the Parsis and created temporary ill-feeling between the Paris and other Indian communities.

At the outset the yeomen service which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu along with some volunteers has been rendering to the cause of peace must be acknowledged. She has been going from place to place of disturbed area exhorting the people to maintain peace and desist from violence. The Parsi locality of Khetwady has been almost entirely vacated as here it was that the Parsi houses were stoned and Parsis assaulted. Many Parsi families have, therefore, have gone temporarily out of Bombay while those who could not do so have removed to Parsi Dharamshalas and bungalows lent by some of the Parsi gentlemen for the occasion. The locality covering Grant Road, Golpitha, Khetwady and Churni Road may be well described as Flanders in miniature. Many Parsis used fire arms here frequently and the necessity of police, military or even of a Magistrate to give order of fire was completely dispensed with. One Parsi Wine merchant, it is said, fired no less than 200 shots beating seven. He had a gun license but rumour has it that others were supplied with arms by authorities on a deposit of Rs. 200.

Some hundreds of Parsis approached the Punchayet Trustees on Saturday to arrange for them a peaceful living. They, therefore, communicated with the Military authorities to place the locality under Military control. In the meantime many Parsi families have been vacating pending establishment of peace.

AN INGENIOUS IDEA.

As liquor shops are looted or burnt a Parsi shopkeeper at Lamington Road to prevent fire and consequent loss to person and property emptied all his bottles of Rum, Bewda and Masala on the road. What the Pickets would have wished him otherwise done, he did it voluntarily.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

After all the Parsis carried out their threat and assaulted Mr Govindji Vasanji on Saturday. He is lying in bed seriously injured. Dr. Parulker who lived close to Mr. Govindji was too prevented from attending him and, therefore, a doctor had to go to him by a bye-way.

Near the Prarthena Samaj some Hindu ladies were molested and their saris torn by a crowd of rowdy Parsis.

At Sandhurst Road some Parsis entered a house and molested the residents throwing of one man from the fourth floor. Death was instantaneous.

At Sankli Street the situation was in no way better. There some Mahomedan hooligans had taken the situation in hand and assault on passers by in English dress was the order of the day.

A Rev. Martin of the S. P. G. Mission was seriously assaulted who is now bedridden. Likewise many others either were assaulted or looted. One Indian Christian was stoned to death.

PARSI EXCESSES.

At Grant Road armoured cars were patrolling the streets of Khetwady, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha, etc., in each of which there were Parsi Honorary Magistrates in their National dress. This gave an impetus to some indiscreet and rash Parsis to perpetrate excesses on Hindus and Mahomedans indiscriminately not sparing them from assaults and at times not even stopping to fire at them.

PEACE PARLEYING.

At about noon yesterday a few motor cars of different communities were moving about with a view to effect peace.

NEGOTATIONS FAILED.

In the afternoon a motor lorry full of Parsis, Hindus and Mohmedans went round the affected area crying "Peace, Peace, Hindu-Musulman-Parsi Ki Jay, etc.," who were welcomed by the mob. A suggestion was made to these peace-makers that if Mahatma Gandhi joined the peace-making party as far as Madanpura it would bring about peace earlier. So these gentlemen went to Mahatma Gandhi but they were told by Mrs. Naidu that he (Mahatma) was fasting for the last two or three days and it would not be wise to take him away but she volunteered to go herself at 4 p.m. When they all went at 4 p.m. they were all cheered by the mob who promised to retire to their respective homes. Peace and good will to the party of peace makers was once more in sight but no sooner had they retired this the same old story was repeated! After this peace parleying and promise of a abiding peace the hooligans set on fire the liquor shop of Mr. Damania at Grant Road corner, the furniture of which was brought out on the road and burnt. Likewise at Foras Road indiscriminate assaults were committed. So then once again the reign of terror was established. When a military posse arrived at Grant Road in the evening they asked the Parsis to retire to their homes saying they knew their business better than the Parsis and that they (Parsis) were interfering with the Police and the military in maintaining law and order. One Parsi youth refusing to do so he was assaulted by a soldier.

FURTHER FIRING.

In the evening near Grant Road Corner the same disorder prevailed and therefore, twice firing was restored to near Bahiwala Theatre and Habib House at Grant Road without loss of life.

There was some commotion in the evening at Wadia Street, Tardeo, in Parsi locality which was raided by Hindu and Moslem hooligans but fortunately peace was restored soon.

PARSIS WARNED.

It is said that a Hindu Honorary Magistrate was assaulted and fired at by Parsis yesterday so the Police authorities have asked the Parsis to return the arms and ammunition given to them as they were abusing the courtesy and kindness extended to them.

The rumour that two arms and ammunition shops situate at Abdul Rehman Street were looted by the mob had caused some uneasiness among the people.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has been exerting his utmost to restore order among all communities. Since the disturbance has begun he is on duty from 7 o'clock in the morning till 2-30 or 3 a.m. next morning. Likewise Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the third Presidency Magistrate, who is just out from his bed owing to an attack malarial fever has been going about the mill area of Sewri, Parel and Dadar doing useful work to restore peace. Mr. D. N. Khandalawala too is in the thick of the battle.

HOOLIGANISM ARSON & LOOT

SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

Saturday has brought no relief to the citizens of Bombay. If anything, matters have got worse and, hourly the situation instead of improving seems to get out of hand more and more. The authorities have simply abdicated all control. Taking sides with particular Communities instead of putting down with heavy hand all sorts of hooliganism is not the best way of bringing back order to a city where order is not and disorder in its worst form is prevalent. The last few days have been terrible days for all law abiding citizens whether they be Hindus or Mahomedans, Parsis Christians or Jews. The city presents an unusual appearance. Authority seems to have departed from the city. The streets are deserted even in the middle of the day. Bands of hooligans are roaming about with impunity. Well-dressed people are carrying in their hands thick sticks and some of them revolvers to imitate the hooligans. The citizens have lost all nerve. Everybody is afraid of the other. In some parts of the city people are constantly on the run. One is not sure of his life. Gandhi caps are taboo in certain parts of the city and European clothes in others. So, respectable people are ground down between two stones. Assaults are common. Houses are raided and looted with impunity. Threats of arson are openly held out without any fear of molestation. The last three days have created more divisions among the people of this city than at any time. The greater part of the city is in darkness and nobody dare venture out of his house in the evenings, the roads being full of badmashes. In the mornings also the same condition of things is prevalent.

Friday night could not easily be forgotten. It was a continuous nightmare. The Null Bazar Police Chowki was set on fire by the *badmashes* about 7 p.m. and only an Indian Infantry squad could save the situation. The raiders were fired on and some of them were wounded very seriously. At Foras Road too about 8 p.m. the same thing happened; Military ran to the scene, fired at and wounded many and arrested some. Later on about 10 o'clock in the night there was a pitched fight between Hindus and Moslems on one side and the Parsis and Christians on the other. The pitched battle went on for a time and many heads were broken on either side. Some building was set on fire in the meantime in the Dadyset Agiary Lane. It is apparent the city has been handed over to the badmashes—it is unnecessary to say to what particular communities they belong. But there can be little doubt that a reign of terror is prevalent in the city.

On Saturday morning every where groups of people were assaulting people who wore one or the other kinds of headgear. Parsis and Eurasians and Christians—who seemed to have made a common cause just now were mercilessly beating the Gandhi cap owners; Hindus and Moslems on the other hand were as mercilessly assaulting men who wore hats, whether Parsi or European did not matter. So this vendetta is going on and every moment the antagonism between the various communities is deepened more and more. Yesterday morning, the Parsis wanted to set fire to Mr. Govindji's sweetmeat shop in Chira Bazar, as he is a staunch N. C. O., in revenge, perhaps, for the liquor shops set on fire by the Hindu and Moslem riff-raff. On Friday determined efforts were made to break open and set fire to a liquor shop on the new Foras Road belonging to a Parsi gentleman and only the arrival of the military saved it. A toddy shop next door was emptied of all the liquor it contained. On Friday too the authorities removed all Europeans an Eurasians who resided in and about the Sankli Street. That very night the Moslems in Madanpura were very restless and sleepless owing to a rumoured attack on their mosque by Europeans and Eurasians in those parts. The moral fibre of the entire body of citizens has deteriorated completely. There are in Bombay very few level heads. Each community is vying with the other in races of hooliganish. It is time for the leaders of the respective communities—leaders of real influence—to join hands and put an end to this reign of terror in this city, otherwise the result will be very bad.

It is an irony of fate that while one part of the city was in complete darkness for the last three days, the other—official was blazing with lights. While there was shooting and arson, street fights and looting, going on in the city, there was a grand ball and

(Continued on page 8.)

TOLLYGUNGE AUTUMN MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

CALCUTTA Nov. 19.

The Tollygunge Autumn Meeting concluded yesterday, when there were seven races on the programme. The most important race was Governor's Cup, for which there were twelve competitors, the British Dominion winning for the second time, after strong finish with Niggs, who virtually led all through. The Governor was present and presented the Cup to the Owner of British Dominion. The attendance was quite on a par and some of the finishes were exciting.

Details:—

NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap flat race for ponies 14/2 and under.

Mr. Pratt's JILL, 9/0 Mr Barker 1
Mr Duccasse's VANIRA 10/3 Mr Evers ... 2
Mr Soutar's DEVAS VALE 10/12 Mr Tomlinson 3
Mr Galstaun's SLOW COACH 11/7 Mr Hempson 4

Also ran:—Milksop 10/7; Irish Molly 10/0; Bonne Santee 9/11; Flaxon 9/9; Toydale 9/5; Amourette 9/5; Linville 9/0; Lady Renton 9/0.

Won by neck, 3/4 length, second and third, 1/2 length, 3rd and fourth.

Totalisators paid—Rs. 41 Win, Rs. 10, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 Places.

Betting:—Twos Devas Vale, threes Vanera and Slow Coach, fours Flaxon, sixes Jill, eights Toydale, longer prices the others.

Jill, Vanera and Devas Vale was order all through. Vanera made desperate effort from distance to beat Jill but she just managed to stay out and win by neck.

CONSOLATION JIU JITSU.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Consolation race for bonafide hacks that have not won race of Rs. 50 or over and that have run in but not won any Jiu Jitsu race during the present Tollygunge season. The G. R.'s who have not ridden win under recognised rules of racing.

Mr Lamb's CARWINE plus 25 yards Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mr Michie's BELLE A plus 35 yds, Mr Tennant 2
Mr Bateman's OSWALD WATT plus 55 yds Mr Nicolson 3
Mr Luke's CHIGRI plus 30 yards Mr Finlayson 4

Also ran:—Silver Bun plus 40 yds, Savy plus 50 yds, Red Leaf plus 50 yds, Wild Thyme, plus 60 yds, Savy plus 50 yds, Red Leaf plus 80 yds, Antonio plus 60 yds, Pantry Boy plus 70 yds, Barnacle plus 90 yds.

Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths second and third, 1/2 length third and fourth.

Totalisators paid:—Rs 13 Win, Rs. 7 and Rs. 7 Places.

Betting:—Carwin caught up and passed Belle A at distance, after which he sailed in easy winner.

ALL COMERS' PLATE (Division I.).—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap flat race for horses in 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Gregory's LADY LETTY 10/4 Mr Sayers. 1
Mr Ever's LEADING GIRL 10/0 Mr Evers 2
Major Pulleyne's MISS SPEARGRASS 11/0 Mr Carleton 3
Mr Soutar's OKEH 11/7 Mr Tomlinson ... 4

Also ran:—Water Lily 10/0, One Too Much 9/8.

Won by 2½ lengths, second and third, neck third and fourth.

Totalisator paid:—Rs. 40 Win, Rs. 21 and Rs. 11 places.

Betting:—5 to 4 Okeh, threes Leading Girl, fours Water Lily, sevens Lady Letty, eights One Too Much, tens Miss Speargrass. Miss Speargrass led for four furlongs and then Bolt was shot and Leading Girl assumed command but Lady Letty came strong at finish and won easily.

LIGHT HORSE RACE.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Distance handicap flat race for bonafide charger, property of members of Calcutta Light Horse. To be ridden by those qualified to enter.

Mr Price's DONALD'S PRIDE plus 40 yds Mr Price 1
Mr Gladstone's SPARKEET plus 30 yds Mr French 2
Mr Gibbon's BILL plus 50 yds Mr Gregson
Mr Westrop's YURLOVER plus 50 yds Mr Deacon 4

Also ran:—Moonstone Minus 10 yds, Barrackpore Scratch, Martini Scratch, Harold plus 40 yards, Romla plus 40 yds, Archie plus 50 yds, Quetta plus 50 yards, Spottie plus 60 yds, Mata Sari plus 60 yds, Taffy's plus 70 yds, Edna plus 70 yds, Bilco plus 80 yds, Snowflake plus 80 yds, Jack and 80 yds.

Won by short head, length second and third, 1/2 length third and fourth.

Totalisators paid:—Rs. 27 Win, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 Places.

Betting:—Fives Moonstone, sixes Sparklet and Donald's Pride, eights Martin or Barrackpore, tens Bill and Quetta, longer prices the others.

The race:—Sparklet, Bill, Yurlover and Donald's Pride made tremendous race of it, the last named winning on post by short head.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GANDHI CAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged to you, by your inserting the following few lines in the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Yesterday evening I was traveling by a G. I. P. local train from Kurla to Victoria Terminus. The train left Kurla at about 6-40 p.m. and arrived at Mazagon, at about 7-15 p.m. At Mazagaon, the train was detained for nearly twenty minutes. I being curious to know the reason of such detention, got down from the train, to inquire as to why the train is so detained. On my getting down, I saw some European sergeants going from one carriage to another and also some other standing outside here and there on the platform. When I was seeing all this, two European Sergeants came near the door of my carriage, waited there for half a minute or so, throwing a wide glance at the passengers, and then suddenly one of them entered my carriage and forcibly snatched away the white-caps (known as Gandhi caps) from the heads of the passengers who were sitting quite silently and peacefully in several compartments. The passengers who wore such caps being small in number in comparison with the big number of the Sergeants and being afraid of reckless violence on the part of the sergeants, did not think fit to put forth any resistence. Soon after the ceremony of removing Gandhi caps was over, the train started, with a number of bear-headed pas-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BARRETTO—Thomas Alex. Govt. Teles., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Barretto, expired on 19th morning 8-30 a.m. Interred yesterday, Haines Road cemetery.—R. I. P.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College will begin work from Thursday next.

PAREL MILL-WORKERS.

NO DISTRUBANCE.

A deputation of the F Ward Congress Committee consisting of Messrs. Velji Lakhmsey, Jivraj G. Nensey, Manilal N. Joshi, Vasanji H. Joshi, Bhujeg Sharma and others visited the Mill area at Dadar, Parel, Chinchpokli yesterday morning, and requested the mill-workers to go home and not to molest anybody on the road. There is no disturbance in the mill area to-day.

POLICE ROUND MUNICIPAL HALL.

PUBLIC REFUSE TO RETURN.

MUNICIPAL MEETING ADJOURNED.

The "New Times" of 1 the instant writes:—A general meeting of the Karachi Municipality was to held in the Corporation Hall last evening at 6. There were some miscellaneous items on the Agenda. The Public thinking that the question of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales would be taken, was present in a good number inspite of the police men and sergeant who were found standing at the gates of the Hall. One could not understand what purpose they served and why they were standing there to make a show of authority.

The doors of the Hall were closed even when it was past six. The President had decided not to allow public in that meeting.

The President Mr. Chagla asked twice from the public standing round the Hall if they would go away as the meeting was to be held *in Camera*.

But the public replied that they had a right to watch the proceedings of the Municipality but if the municipality wanted to hold their meeting secretly, they could hold it in a *private place*. After some deliberation Mr. Chagla shouted:—"Municipal Councillors, the meeting stands adjourned." Thus the meeting was adjourned. The Police was sent by the District Magistrate inspite of the Municipal Presidents requesting the D. M. that as most of the Councillors desired it, the police be not sent to the Hall. But the District Magistrate inspite of that, made a show of Police. Among the members of the Public inside the compound were about ten or twelve ladies led by Mai Saraswati Dedi and including some veiled Muslim ladies who refused to go out unless bodily removed. They further said they would leave if they promised that when the question of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales came up for discussion, they would be allowed to attend. The president said he could hold out no such promise. The ladies then said they were determined not to leave. As the people dispersed and the councillors left the Hall premises a group of about 30 or 40 policemen appeared from the left side of the Hall to be made ready to be marched off.

It may be mentioned here that the Municipal Councillors, whether Indian or European, whether co-operators non-co-operators are against any show of police being made at the compound gates of the Hall or the Hall itself. Nor do they desire any future meeting to be held in camera. The difficulty of accommodation in the Hall is felt and it is generally desired to hold meetings in a more spacious building than the Municipal Hall.

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sanger. Could anybody suggest as to who authorised the Sergeants to remove such caps from the heads of the passengers, thereby giving them a cause for disturbance? And how do the Railway authorities or the Station Master can allow the passengers being harrassed by the Sergeants in this manner.—Yours, etc.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

November 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One more instance of the Soldiers' madness towards the White Cap has been brought to my notice. It is as stated below:—

A Hindu gentleman was coming from Byculla towards Pydhonie side in his own motor car. Among the occupants of the car besides its owner, there were two Parsi gentlemen, two Marathi and two Mahomedan gentlemen, one Bhaiya and one Hindu boy of nearly 20. As the car was nearing the J. J. Hospital, it was surrounded by some European soldiers and was stopped. The Hindu boy of 20 who was one of those in the car, had a white cap on his head. Some of the soldiers getting on the footboard of the car, dealt some severe blows on the head, face and the body of the boy and threw away the white cap, beat the boy in a commendable spirit of men violence remained quiet without raising a finger. At this stage one of the Parsi gentlemen who was in European dress intervened and remonstrated with the attackers, and then the car was allowed to proceed.

I have personally seen the boy in the dispensary, and I could unmistakably see that he was severely belaboured; I also understand that he got one of his ribs broken by the blows.—Yours, etc.

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(Sd.) EKKA GAMA,
Ganpat Shinde of Kolhapur.
Dated, 18th November, 1921.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 21, 1921.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The feelings that to-day agitate the heart of every thinking individual, man or woman, inhabiting this great city, are those of blank amazement and unutterable disgust. That the communities who have lived for years at peace with one another who, whatever the religious and social differences that separate them, are yet vitally bound in intimate economic and civic relation to one another and form part of the great Indian nation of which we are all proud, should range themselves in opposite factions in an internecine strife, whose motives are as base as its effects are disastrous to the future of this city and, through it, of the country, has filled every decent-minded man and woman with inexpressible grief. That incidents such as those which have stained the name of Bombay for generations to come should happen at all is most deplorable; that they should happen in Bombay of all places is more so. This is not the time to enquire into the causes of the bestial orgy of which many parts of the city have now become the scene. The duty that lies before us and that must be performed by every one of us is to do all he can to secure the restoration of peace without a moment's delay.

It is evident the city is now in the hands of hooligans of all communities, whose worst passions have been aroused, and that the overwhelming majority of every community is anxious to see that the carnage ceases. The authorities have not, it is true, played their part in an altogether impartial manner and they must bear no little share of the blame for the pass to which the city has been brought to-day. But the citizens must recognise their own share of the blame and must bestir themselves immediately with a view to mobilising the forces of reason, persuasion and influence from every community and put an end to the reign of terror. The supreme need of the moment is the restoration of peace and in this work the leaders of all communities—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian and Jew—must join. The path of duty that lies immediately before them has been shown by the noblest soul that the world has produced for many centuries. "This news of the rough handling of Parsi sisters pierced me like a dart. I felt that my sisters or daughters had been hurt by a violent mob! ..... Nor can I face Andrews when he returns from East Africa if we have done no reparation to the Indian-born Christians whom we are bound to protect as our own brothers and sisters. We may not think of what they in self-defence or by way of reprisals have done to some of us. .... I cannot hate an Englishman or any one else. I have spoken and written much against his institutions, especially the one he has set up in India. I shall continue to do so if I live. But we must not mistake my condemnation of the system for the man. My religion requires me to love him as I love myself. I would deny God if I did not attempt to prove it at this critical moment....." Who can measure the agony and the nobility of that soul which inspire these words! The man who uttered them has now practically offered his life as a sacrifice for the sins and crimes of his fellow-countrymen in this City. We cannot afford to lose him. Will *his* appeal, evoke no adequate response from the Hindu and Muslims, who have hitherto professed to adore him, and of whom he asks that they make peace with the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews? And what true Non-cooperator is there who will not respond to his appeal to make peace with the Cooperator? For, in this moment of crisis for our City the voice of controversy should be hushed.

The accounts which we publish elsewhere show that a section of Parsis have assumed an aggressive attitude and also taken the law into their hands. While we condemn these reprisals, we cannot forget the excesses which provoked them and while we earnestly appeal to the Parsi leaders to control the turbulent elements in their community, we cannot disguise the fact that a special responsibility rest on Hindu and Muslim communities, who by reason of their number, must always be the protectors of the minorities. Their attitude in this crisis must be one of generosity or, as Mahatma Gandhi says, they may not think of what the Parsis and Christians in self-defence or by way of reprisals have done to some of them. Their duty is to realise that it was the unruly section among them which began the strife and, realising it, to concert immediate measure to put an end to it. Non-violence is the sheet-anchor of the movement by which we are determined to redress the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and to win Swaraj. Without non-violence the movement cannot go on for a single day. Mahatma Gandhi has confessed his complete inability to conduct a campaign of civil disobedience to a successful issue unless a completely non-violent spirit is generated among the people. He regards it a humiliating confession for him to make. It is, however, humiliating not to him but to those who have broken away from the path of non-violence—of truth and love. Mahatma Gandhi is merely true to himself. And he is great because he always strives to be true to himself. If everyone of us but strived a thousandth part as much to be true to oneself, there would be an immediate end to the shameful and revolting incidents which have stained the reputation of Bombay. To Non-cooperators, these incidents carry a lesson which we trust will not be lost sight of by them. It is this that even now the relation between the intelligenstia of the movement and the mass mind is more superficial than deep. No effort, therefore, should be spared in the immediate future to see that the intellect as well as the heart of the people is mobilised for carrying out our common struggle by ceaseless educative propaganda based on lines not hitherto explored.

Notes of the Day.

Clearing the Ground.

Taking advantage of the rowdyism of "goondas" in Calcutta, the local authorities have sought to deliver a blow at the Congress and Khilafat organisations in the city. They have declared the Congress and Khilafat Volunteer Corps unlawful, have raided the offices of the two bodies and taken away papers and have also arrested a number of volunteers and one of the secretaries of the local Congress Committee. What all these fireworks have to do with the rowdyism of the riff-raff of the city is left unexplained. We know, of course, that a certain section of the local Anglo-Indian Press has been misrepresenting facts with a view to discredit the Congress and Khilafat movements and has been egging on the authorities to take action against the Congres and Khilafat leaders, to whom whatever trouble occurs in Calcutta is traced by this veracious Press. The "Englishman," while demanding the arrests and imprisonment of "the leaders of the hooligan gangs" and a notification prohibiting meetings in the public squares and parks without a license from the police, suggests that there is a feeling amongst Indians that "only the lower elements belong to what is being contemptuously styled the "Gandhi-wallah" faction. We have seen a similar dishonest attempt made locally to trace the hooliganism of the last few days in Bombay to the "non-cooperators." It is with such unscrupulous weapons that the movement is being fought against by its enemies. The present move of the Calcutta authorities is on a par with that of the Delhi officials on the eve of the Duke of Connaught's visit, when the local Khilafat volunteer corps was declared to be "unlawful", "anarchical" and what not and ordered to be disbanded. One wonders if ground is being prepared in a similar way in Calcutta in view of the Prince's visit to that city. The Congress and Khilafat movements in Delhi have survived the attempt to hit them below the belt and we have no doubt that in Calcutta too they will be able to withstand the blow.

Another "Error of Judgment."

As expected, the investigations of th Committee which Lord Ronaldshay's Government tardily appointed to enquire int the firing in connection with the escape of convicts from Rajshahi Jail, have resulted only in giving a further coating of whitewash to the affair. The order of the Superintendent of Police to surround at dead of night a shed in which quite innocent villagers were peacefully sleeping, then to "round" them up and fire at some of them under the impression that they were escaped convicts, is coldly described as the result of "an unfortunate error of judgment," but his conduct is not further censured. On the other hand, Mr. MacDowell's "zeal and energy" displayed in the pursuit of the convicts are specially mentioned in the Committee's report and hi conduct is sought to be excused on the ground that prior to his arrival at the village in question he had conducte "a long, arduous and exhausting chase and had "actually collapsed some little time previously." None of the recruits, with whose help he was conducting thi memorable chase, had, it is admitted, more than 18 weeks' training and as they are put through their musketry course in the last two months of their six months' training, "they had only done a little of their musketry course." How with such efficient material, Mr. MacDowell accomplished his task is thus related in the report:

"On the south side the shed was partly open and Mr. MacDowell could see the feet of men sleeping. He gave the order to arrest them. Some of the recruits seized the men lying nearest them. The men then wakened up and rushed to get out. There was a struggle and suddenly a shot was fired by a recruit. Other shots were then fired. No order to load had been given and the men fired without orders."

A Poor Consolation.

While the conduct of the recruits is excused on the ground of their lack of training that of Mr. MacDowell is excused on the plea of an "unfortunate" error of judgment. There the matter stops save for the assurance held out that compensation is being paid to the wounded men and to the family of the deceased. The Governor-in-Council also holds out a hope that a magisterial inquiry will be held whenever th police have occasion to use fire-arms. But a post-mortem is surely a poor consolation to either the victims of the firing or their families! Evidently Lord Ronaldshay's Government imagine that the public will be grateful for this small mercy. When life has become so cheap, it must be considered to be a mercy, indeed, that any sort of inquired should be held under official auspices. The non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council, who called for the present inquiry, would do well to vote a special address of thanks to the Governor and his colleagues for the cheering assurances held out.

The Prince's Visit.

The "Indian Daily News," the Anglo-Indian daily of Calcutta, writes:—

"The Prince's Indian tour begins from to-day. It is useless disguising the fact that the atmosphere in which it is being undertaken is hardly calculated to make it a success. It would be a mere travesty of truth to suggest that India, at the present moment, is being consumed with an intense fire of loyalty. Unrest in its worst form has the country entirely within its grip. As a matter of fact, we are now actually engaged in the disagreeable task of quelling sanguinary uprising in the south. Politically and economically India was never so worse off as she is to-day. The unchanging East has turned out to be a myth and India has been making rapid strides. The war has quickened that pace. India stood by the Empire during that momentous period in its life and clamours for reward. Her reward has come in the shape of a modified and crude form of Self-Government but India spurns it as inadequate. She resents the period of tutelage and at once wants to manage her affairs herself. . . As a matter of fact the stimulation of mass consciousness in India has never been so strong as it has been in recent years. And when the strings are being held by a leader like Mr. Gandhi of saintly character and personality, the effect is bound to be great. The old methods of agitation stand discredited—the old leaders have been jostled out of the stage—the old political battle cry has been entirely banished. The latest idea is passive resistance—a very powerful weapon which baffles repression. And as a sign of the times the majority are assenting to the principle with the greatest amount of alacrity. That way, the new political education of the Indian masses has begun and it is much too difficult at this stage to make a forecast as to how it will all end. If all-India is saturated with the idea, the result cannot but be disastrous and is sure to fill the rulers with despair."

The Bureaucracy's Responsibility.

The journal continues:—

"Those that have sworn allegiance to the Montagu creed are admittedly in a state of hopeless minority in the country. The idea at the start was that they would fight with the recalcitrants and eventually win. The have belied that hope and even amongst themselves distinct party groups have arisen unwilling to accept the Reforms in their entirety. Some have gone so far as to predict the eventual failure of Dyarchy. And what has made the position very precarious is the huge deficit that faces the Provincial Government. We are talking of Bengal. So that the chances are almost *nil* that the "Reformers" will ultimately triumph and chase the Gandhi doctrine out of sight. The Prince of Wales comes to India at such a juncture. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading have taken a very bold step and if the Royal tour does not turn out to be as great a success as it is intended to be, the responsibility will be entirely theirs. The Prince has been a success in the other parts of the Empire, so much so, indeed, that he has been endearingly dubbed as the "Ambassador Prince of the Empire." Apparently, the organisers of his Indian tour lost sight of the fact that India was quite different from the other parts of the Empire—the white parts specially—where the word "alien" has no place in their vocabulary. The Prince's success, in India, therefore, is bound to be hard earned—if it will be earned at all—in India's present temper and if his disappointment is great, he will be fully entitled to set it down to the organisers of his tour. Possibly, he may do something towards winning back the affections of India but he will, in all likelihood, be hedged round by official restrictions and the result will be he will see India through official eyes and come in contact not with the real people but with the *apka-wastes*. His cicerone has, therefore, got to exercise a good deal of imagination and arrange the tour programme according to the changing conditions of the times. Already, we hear of elaborate arrangements for *hartals* in almost every part of India today and the story is very likely to be repeated day by day as the Royal tour progresses. That is not an ideal state of things—those are certainly not the conditions under which the Heir to the Throne should move about the most important part of the Empire."

"Reserved" Compartments.

The officiating Chief Justice of the Madras High Court has upheld the right of Railway Companies to reserve compartments for Anglo-Indians, holding that under the Indian Railways Act the companies have full discretion to reserve compartments for the convenience of passengers. It is not the first time that this so-called right of railway companies has been upheld by the highest courts in the land, though there is a provision in the Act debarring the Companies from treating their passengers differentially on grounds of race. Evidently the force of this salutary provision is not so great as to nullify the right vesting full discretion in the companies to reserve compartment for the "convenience" of passengers. Anyhow, it now becomes an established fact that the Act, as it stands, is defective and vitiated on account of the objectionable, not to say immoral, provision it makes for racial distinctions on railways. Official as well as non-official legislators have been proclaiming of late their firm determination to do away with racial bars in this country. Here is a bar sinister which is extremely galling to the self-respect of Indians and which has remained intact in spite of repeated protests from the people of this country. If these legislators are earnest in their professions, they ought to take the earliest opportunity of securing a modification of the Indian Railways Act and put an end to a long-standing scandal.

Much Ado about Nothing.

It is the fashion with the official world and its gramaphones in the Anglo-Indian Press to complain about the abuse of the privilege of interpellation by the non-official councillors. But not a word is said by these critics about the abuse of the privilege or "reply" by the officials themselves. The interpellations are made for the purpose of eliciting information. We know how often the information sought for is either not given at all, on the plea of "reasons of State," or, if given, is vouchsafed most reluctantly and in a most scrappy manner. On the 16th instant a non-official member of the U. P. Legislation Council put a plain and straightforward question to the responsible official member as to what action had been taken by the Government with regard to the slapping of an under-trial prisoner in the open court by the District Magistrate of Bulandshahr. Instead of giving a simple and direct answer, Sir Ludovic Porter wasted nearly fifteen minutes of the Council in trying to evade answering the question! We reproduce here the questions and answers which ultimately elicited nothing:—

"Sir Ludovic Porter (Finance Member).—"The hon. member is referred to the answer to question No. 7 of the 4th November 1921.'

Babu Chail Bihari Kapur.—'May I ask what action Government have taken?'

Sir L. Porter.—'I ask for notice.'

Mr. Kapur.—'I have already given notice', pursued Babu Chail Bihari, 'may I have a reply to my questions? They have not been answered.'

Sir L. Porter.—'If you refer to the answer to question No. 7 given on the 4th November you will find what you want to know.'

Mr. Kapur.—'Will the Hon. Member read out the answer which he gave on that occasion?'

Sir L. Porter.—'I am not called upon to do so. The custom of the Council is to refer to a previous answer.'

Mr. Kapur.—'I have the answer with me,' said Mr. Kapur, nothing daunted, 'may I read that out?' (Laughter.)

The President.—'Yes.'

Mr. Kapur read out.—'The Government have taken action as required, 'The answer to the first part is in the affirmative.' 'Now I do not know what action has been taken.' proceeded Mr. Kapur and I want to know what action has actually been taken. May I know that replied.'

Sir L. Porter.—'The action required has been taken'.

Mr. Kapur.—'What is the meaning of action required?'

Sir L. Porter.—'It is a matter of discretion of the Government.'

Mr. Kapur.—'Have they conveyed any displeasure of Government to the district magistrate concerned?' (Laughter.).

Sir Ludovic Parter.—Yes.

Mr. Kapur.—'Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the communication which they have addressed to the district magistrate?'

Sir Ludovic Porter.—'No.' (Laughter.)" The reader may judge for himself who wasted the time of the Council and who came off with flying colours from this wordy warfare.

GANDHI.

Not with a clamor of golden deeds,
Nor girth with braden armor doth he come;
No heralds trumpet him on royal steeds,
His armies follow not with martial drum,
Nor sword, no, shield, nor helmet hath he known.
known,
Whose sun but now hath risen in its place,
Whose kingdom comth grandly to its own
Mid the eternal triumphs of the race.
Have you at times been swept beyond all creed
By some new-dawning vision of the right?
Your mind ablaze with thoughts of human need,
Drawn heavenward within a wakeful night?
Have you said then your faint soul strong at last
"Whatever be the torture of this goal,
Her and her only shall my lot be cast
This is the plan God fashioned for my soul!"
Then look in Gandhi, Hindu saint and seer;
Lo, in the living flesh behold your vow
The ancient Truth grown intimate and near
That God may find His Image, here and now,
Here is the heart that dares defy the strain
And terror of conditions as they are;
Here is the sturdy will, immune to pain.
Here is tha soul that dares become a star.
Here is the noble intellect that saw
Beyond the spasm of our human lust
The silent grandeur of eternal law.
Wheeling its winged way above our dust,
And linked his being with that lofty scheme
And ordered all his ways that he might find
Out of the infinite, a way supreme
To bring immortal justice for his kind.
How like a sun he shines above our dearth;
How like a man he leans unto the earth.
He is the answer to your faith and mine—
Man by his love for man, becomes divine.

This poem was inspired by the sermon by John Haynes Holmes preached last April, entitled, "Who is the Greatest Man in the World, To-day" It is written by Miss Angela Morgan of New York City, author of "God Prays" and "Answer God", etc.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S STIRRING APPEAL TO ALL.

PEACE MUST BE RESTORED.

REFUSES TO EAT OR DRINK ANYTHING BUT WATER

TILL NON CO-OPERATORS HAVE MADE PEACE WITH CO-OPERATORS.

THE CARNAGE MUST BE STOPPED.

Men and Women of Bombay,

It is not possible to describe to you the agony I have suffered during the past two days. I am writing this now at 3-30 a.m., in perfect peace. After two hours' prayer and meditation I have found it.

I must refuse to eat or drink anything but water till the Hindus and Mussalmans of Bombay have made peace with the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews, and till the non-co-operators have made peace with the Co-operators.

The Swaraj that I have witnessed during the last two days has stunk in my nostrils. Hindu-Muslim unity has been a menace to the handful of Parsis, Christians and Jews. The non-violence of the non-co-operators has been worse than the violence of the co-operators. For with non-violence on our lips we have terrorized those who have differed from us and in so doing we have denied our God. There is only one God for us all whether we find him through the Koran, the Bible, the Zend Avesta, the Talmud or the Geeta. And He is God of Truth and Love. I have no interest in living save for proving this faith in me. I cannot hate an Englishman or any one else. I have spoken and written much against his institutions especially the one he has set up in India. I shall continue to do so if I live. But we must not mistake my condemnation of the system for the man. My religion requires me to love him as I love myself. I would deny God if I did not attempt to prove it at this critical moment. And the Parsis? I have meant every word I have said about them. Hindus and Mussulmans would be unworthy of freedom if they do not defend them and their honour with their lives. They have only recently proved their liberality and friendship. The Mussalmans are espicially beholden to them, for the Parsis have, compared to their numbers, given more than they themselves to the Khilafat Funds I cannot face again the appealing eyes of Parsi men and women that I saw on the 17th instant as I passed through them unless Hindus and Mussalmans have expressed full and free repentance. Nor can I face Andrews when he returns from East Africa if we have done no reparation to the Indian born Christians whom we are bound to protect as our own brothers and sisters. We may not think of what they in self-defence or by way of reprisals have done to some of us.

You can see quite clearly that I must do the utmost reparation to this handful of men and women who have been the victims of forces that have come into being largely through my instrumentality. I invite every Hindu and Mussalman to do likewise. But I do not want anyone to fast. Fasting is only good when it comes in answer to prayer and as a felt yearning of the soul. I invite every Hindu and Mussalman to retire to his home and ask God for forgiveness and to befriend the injured communities from the bottom of their hearts.

I invite my fellow workers not to waste a word of sympathy for me. I need or deserve none. But I invite them to make a ceaseless effort to regain control over the turbulent elements. This is a terribly true struggle. There is no room for sham or humbug in it. Before we can make any further progress with our struggle we must cleanse our hearts.

One special word to my Mussalman brothers. I have approached the Khilafat as a sacred cause. I have striven for Hindu-Muslim Unity because India cannot live free without it and because we would both deny God if we considered one another as natural enemies. I have thrown myself into the arms of the Ali Brothers because I believe them to be true and Godfearing men The Mussalmans have to my knowledge played the leading part during the two days of carnage. It has deeply hurt me. I ask every Mussalman worker to rise to his full height, to realize his duty to his faith and see that the carnage stops.

May God bless everyone of us with wisdom and the courage to do the right at any cost.

I am,
Your Servant,
M. K. GANDHI.

Bombay,
19th November, 1921.

THE KARACHI FARCE.

NO JUDGMENT IN LAW.

JUDGE "RECTIFIES."

Mr. Moazzam Ali wired from Karachi under date November 14:

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Elphinston, has also challenged the judgment of Mr. Kennedy not to be a judgment in law on another ground. He made an application to the Judge on 3rd November stating that charge of conspiracy under Section 120 B by 115 read with Section 131 was triable by him with the assistance of assessors and that a mistake has been committed in leaving it for consideration of the jury and accepting their verdict on this charge also. The judgment was pronounced on the 1st November in Court while this application for review of judgment was made on 3rd November and the judgment was signed by Judge on 4th November. The Public Prosecutor wanted the Judge to deliver judgment on the charge which he had wrongly left to the jury. The Judge passing an order on this application admits that mistake has been committed due to acoustic properties of Court, but justifies his action on the ground that where the charge triable by a jury and that triable with assessors are so closely connected together as was case in this trial in respect of charges under Sections 120 B by 131 and 120 B by 115 read with Section 131, the charge of conspiracy being common to both, it was right to leave the decision of both the charges for opinion of the jury and that when the jury had brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the graver offence with which he had agreed he was not ready to convict and sentence the accused on the minor allied charge. The result is that the application of Public Prosecutor for having the sentence of the accused enhanced has been rejected and the Judge has signed his judgment on 4th without reviewing it. Evidently owing to good acoustic properties of Court, he might have entertained different opinion regarding their guilt under Section 505 and 117 I. P. C. also and acquitted them honourably. The statement amounting to the alleged offence was common to all charges framed against them and wher. the graver offence regarding conspiracy had totally failed, they were entitled to receive acquittal and benefit of doubt, considering the deep religious convictions of the accused, on the minor charges as well. However, these are ordinary idiosyncracies of the law of land and the spirit in which it is being administered. On 4th November the Judge made another addition of note to his judgment which he had neither power nor jurisdiction to do. Being reminded by the application of the Public Prosecutor of his sins of omission, he has added a note to his judgment pronounced on 1st November. The note is as follows:—

"The charge to the jury is to be attached to and read as part of this judgment. Every judgment is to include a copy of the charge." The Judge had, for all practical purposes, become *functus officio* on the 4th, after pronouncing judgment on the 1st instant, and even though by some special rules he may be permitted to sign the judgment subsequent to its delivery, he could not by any law whatever be regarded to have power of making additions to his judgment in the absence of the accused, particularly without giving them previous notice thereof. Being reminded on 3rd November that his judgment was not in accordance wit hthe provisions of Section 367 Cr. P. C. he proceeded to make an attempt to bring it into conformity with law, but rectification thereof has made it still worse. The Judge is wrong in fancying that by incorporating his charge to the jury with his judgment, he can rectify the grave error committed by him. The function of summing up terminated the moment he accepted the verdict of jury and acquitted the accused. The summing up is merely meant to marshall evidence and to lay it before the jury for their opinion in which the Judge does not determine anything one way or other. It contains merely expression of his opinion and not decision regarding evidence in case. Hence addition of charge to the judgment does not make it any more judgment in law. He may have as well made note that all evidence taken in the case may be considered as part of his judgment. The judgment being no judgment in law and cure having proved worse than disease, the locking up of the leaders in the Karachi jail tantamounts to a clear case of wrongful confinement.

Mr. Moazzam Ali was again permitted to see Maulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew on 11th instant for the purpose of discussing with them the new application made by the Public Prosecutor for review of the judgment and the order of judge thereon. Dr. Kitchlew is also of opinion that judgment as pronounced on 1st and signed on 4th even with addition made is no judgment in law. Dr. Kitchlew is receiving *milk diet* owing to recent attack of piles from which he has recovered but looks slightly enervated. He is no more on hunger strike. Maulana Mohamed Ali's old boil has appearance of being dried up but another one has made its appearance near the old one below the chin. Once or twice a week he is made to fast by the jail doctor for improvement of his health. Boils for diabetic patient are always a matter of concern and anxiety

Having completed his work here Mr. Moazzamali is proceeding to Bombay leaving them all behind in care of people of Karachi and better still to protection of God who is after all best and only protector.

BEGUM MOHAMED ALI.

ADDRESSES ALIGARH LADIES.

Begum Mohamedali arrived here on the 17th and was accorded a hearty welcome. on the 18th a large Zenana Meeting was held in the city. Begum Mohamedali spoke, emphasising the necessity of Khadi and Charka. To-day the stag and students of the National Muslim University presented her with an address of welcome in a large meeting held in Mohamed Ali Hall of the University, in which Parda Ladies as well as sympathisers from the city were present. They assured her of their devotion to Maulana Mohamedali and their determination to carry on the noble work started by him. The Begum Sahib made an impressive speech conveying the Maulanas message to the members of University and promised to join convocation of National Muslim University which will be held at Aligarh on the 17th December next. She is addressing meeting near the Jumma Masjid this evening.

"LEADERS" ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

On the Prince's visit, "The Leader" writes:—Let us not close our heart against him, rather let us unfold it in all our generosity, and in all richness of love and loyalty, so that the charge of churlishness be not laid at our door, so that it may not be said we frowned on him who sought our friendship, that we denied knowledge to him who came to learn, so that he may use it to do us good and he thus become a messenger of peace and goodwill.

RESTRAIN YOUR HANDS!

FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY.

AND GIVE US A CHANCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY HOOLIGANS.

To the Hooligans of Bombay,

The most terrible mistake I have made is that I thought Non-cooperators had acquired influence over you and that you had understood the relative value, the political wisdom, of non-violence though not the moral necessity of it. I had thought that you had sufficiently understood the interest of your country not to meddle with the movement to its detriment and that, therefore, you would have wisdom enough not to give way to your worst passions. But it cuts me to the quick to find that you have used the mass awakening for your own lust for plunder, rapine and even indulging in your worst animal appetite. Whether you call yourself a Hindu, Mussalman, Parsi, Christian or Jew, you have certainly failed to consider even your own religious interests. Some of my friends would I know accuse me of ignorance of human nature. If I believed the charge, I would plead guilty and retire from human assemblies and return only after acquiring knowledge of human nature But I know that I had no difficulty in controlling even the Indian Hooligans in South Africa. I was able because I had succeeded in approaching them through coworkers where I had no personal contact with them. In your case I see we have failed to reach you. I don't believe you to be incapable of responding to the noble call of religion and country.

See what you have done! The Hindu and Mussalman hooligans have violated the sanctity of Parsi Temples and they have exposed their own to similar risk from the wrath of Parsi hooligans Because some Parsis have choosen to partake in the welcome to the Prince, the Hindu and the Mussalman hooligans have roughly handled every Parsi they have met. The result has been that the Parsi hooligans are less to blame. Hindu and Mussalman hooligans have rudely, roughly and insolently removed the foreign cloth worn by some Parsis and Christians forgetting that not all Hindus and all Mussalmans nor by any means even a majority of them have religiously discarded the use of foreign cloth. The Parsi and Christian hooligans are, therefore, interfering with the Hindu and Mussalman wearers of khaddar. Thus we are all moving in a vicious circle and the country suffers.

I write this not to blame but to warn you and to confess that we have grievously neglected you. I am doing the penance in one way. The other workers are doing in another way. Messrs. Azad Subhani Jayakar, Jamnadas Mehta, Sathe, Moazam Ali and many others have been risking their lives in bringing under control this unfortunate ebullition. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has fearlessly gone in your midst to reason with you and to appeal to you. Our work in your midst has only just begun. Will you not give us a chance by stopping the mad process of retaliation? The Hindus and Mussalmans should be ashamed to take reprisals against the Parsis or the Christians. The latter must know it to be suicidal to battle against Hindu and Mussalman ferocity by brute strength. The result is they must seek the assistance of an alien government i.e. sell their freedom. Surely the best course for them is to realise their nationality and believe that the reasoning Hindus and Mussalmans must and will protect the interests of minorities before their own. Any way the problem before Bombay is to ensure the absolute protection of the minorities and the acquisition of control over the rowdy element. And I shall trust that you the hooligans of Bombay will now restrain your hand and give a chance to the workers who are desirous of serving you. May God help you.

I am,
Your friend
M. K. GANDHI.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

The gathering of school-children fixed for 6 a.m. on the 22nd instant will not take place.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's visit to the Museum, fixed for the morning of the 22nd instant will not take place either.

CONGRESS & KHILAFAT OFFICES RAIDED

VOLUNTEER CORPS DECLARED UNLAWFUL

SENSATION IN CULCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

A notification declaring Congress and Khilafat Volunteer corps unlawful associations was followed by a series of raids by the police in different parts of the town and suburbs early this morning. The police searched 4 Congress and 3 Khilafat offices and seized a large number of documents, papers, books etc., and removed them to the Central Police Station. No arrests were made. At Howrah 4 places were searched and 10 arrests made. They include volunteers and a pleader, Mr. Birendra Prosad Basu, who is the Secretary of Howrah District Congress Committee.

A VALIANT NON-CO-OPERATOR.

GOES CHEERFULLY TO JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 19.

Sj. Gobinda Mahanta, Secretary Baska Congress Committee, against whom proceedings under Section 107 Cr.P.C. were drawn up, appeared before the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup, who tried the case at Tambulpur 40 miles from Gauhati on the 16th. On being asked to show cause why he intimidated people from going to Kamrikatta Garden 'hat,' owned by Birkmyre Brothers, he stated that the charge of intimidation was groundless, but as he was taking a prominent part for the spread of the non-cooperation movement in his locality, the authorities implicated him with a view to thwart the movement there. He pointed out that village raders abstained from going to the "hat," as the Garden people harrassed them in various ways. He refused to cross-examine witnesses and to defend himself. The prosecution witnesses did not support the intimidation theory. The Deputy Commissioner waited about two hours to examine the Manager-Sahib of the Garden and after examining called upon Sj. Mahanta to furnish a security of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year. The Mahanta refused saying that he had committed a grave sin by realising large war loans for the Government from the poor people and worshipping many Sahibs and that he should voluntarily go to jail to expiate the sin. The Deputy Commissioner said that the security demanded was trifling, but the Mahanta remained firm.

In a meeting addressed by some speakers from Gauhati the people stated their stories of harrassment by the Garden people where the D. C. also happened to be present. The people resolved not to hold any "hat" in the Garden. Sj. Mahanta was garlanded at Tambulpur Rangia and at Gauhati, where he was received by Sjs. Phookan and Bardoloi and a large crowd who followed him to the jail gate. On the way Sj. Mahanta exhorted the college students to come out and play their part in the liberation of their country.

ANOTHER WORKER PREFERS JAIL.

To-day one Sj. Santimal Barua of Mallari, who refused to become a special constable was fined Rs. 40 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. He refused to pay the fine and has gone to jail.

HARTAL AT MANGALORE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Nov. 19.

Complete "hartal" was observed here on the 17th on account of most effective speeches and appeals made on the previous day in the maidan by Mr. D. K. Bhardvaj, secretary, who was free from the prohibiting order, Mr. Warnad Sadashivarao, Vice-president, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and Messrs. Marshal Souza and Bhojrao. All shops were closed. Though no meeting was arranged on the 17th with a view to make the whole town look like a deserted place, the people gathered in thousands and Mr. Bharadwaj spoke for one hour and a half and Messrs. Nehil Ramanrao, Bhojarao and Souza also spoke. The Tilak Mahavidyalaya remained closed.

SURRENDER OF KUMARAMPATHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Nov. 18.

A communique says:—One hundred rebels were killed in the second phase of the operations in Malabar and several firearms captured. There have been incidental attacks on a party of 1/80th Garhwaris by 12 rebels all of whom were killed. Kumarampathur surrendered yesterday.

ALL-INDIA JAMIUT-UL-ULEMA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President of the third session of All-India Jamiut-ul-Ulema Conference and others arrived here to-day. The Conference meets at Bradlaugh Hall.

ARMY CLOTHING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

In the first of the Army Clothing embezzlement cases Captain Wynne Cole has been discharged by the Magistrate.

A NOVEL OFFENCE.

PICKETS CHARGED

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Surat, Nov. 17.

Signs are visible of Mahatma Gandhiji's starting Civil Disobedience in Bardoli. This has disturbed the peace of mind of local officials and of believers in repression. Three pickets viz., Morarbhai Katanji, Baktibhai Raghabhai, and Madhavbhai Gopalbhai were charged with novel offences of abetment of illicit distillation of liquor as they were alleged to have asked the people not to buy liquor from Government shops, but to distil it themselves.

People preaching total abolition of drink traffic and making declaration on solemn affirmation for abstention from drink are charged with preaching and encouraging the drink!!.

The trio, boldly accepted with smiling faces the sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment the highest under the Abkari Act as well as under the powers of the Magistrate who chose to award it under the regime of the Ex-Chief Justice of England.

KHILAFAT HEADQUARTERS RAIDED.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Detachments of Police in motor lorries raided the Khilafat Headquarters through out the Northern district of Calcutta in the early hours of this morning under the direction of the armed European sergeants. The police surrounded the offices of the organisers of the Khilafat movement in Chitpore and Bowbazar, forced an entry with lathies and seized all the documents discovered in the search. There were many arrests and police captured flags and banners of non-cooperation displayed outside the premises.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd. at 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

Geneva.—Following a telegram from Mr. Gompers urging the Labour Conference to discuss unemployment situation, the Conference has passed a resolution in favour of the convocation of an international conference to examine and discuss remedies for worldwide unemployment.

ULSTER'S REPLY.

UNCOMPROMISING IN TONE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd. at 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

The Ministerial Conference this afternoon discussed Ulster's reply, which is generally assumed as being uncompromising in tone. However, it is hoped that informal conversations between the Premier and Sir Craig will open shortly. Indisposition of Sir Craig may, however, delay developments.

Although rumours of general election in the event of deadlock continue, the Independent Liberals do not anticipate an immediate appeal to the country, and think that the Prime Minister will first lay the Government settlement plan, embodying the Dominion's Home Rule for Ireland, before the Provincial legislature for Ulster, before the Parliament; hoping that Ulster will be persuaded to modify her attitude as the result of public discussion.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ADOPTION OF WEEKLY REST PRINCIPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd, at 9 p.m. Nov. 20.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference has adopted by 81 votes to 1, recommendation of the application of the weekly rest principle to commercial establishments, instead of convention on the subject.

SERBO-ALBANIAN CONFLICT.

SETTLED BY THE LEAGUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd. at 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

Paris.—The Serbo-Albanian conflict has been settled by the Council of League of Nations, following Serbia's acceptance of the frontier line as defined by the Ambassadors' Conference.

TRADE THREATENED OMNIBUS STRIKE IN LONDON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd, at 9 p.m. Nov. 20.

London is threatened with an omnibus strike on November 30th, owing to the Company's insistence upon new conditions, the principal of which being the introduction of split time. The busmen are balloting on the question of strike.

SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN.

(Continued from page 5.)

merry-making and garden parties elsewhere. And the efforts, in the meanwhile, to put down hooliganism have been only spasmodic.

There has been no tram traffic for the last three days, except in a very restricted sense. Passengers in tram cars are not safe at all, particularly when they have to pass through the different zones. In one zone Gandhi cap is sure to give the wearer a broken head and in the other zone other kinds of head-gear are likely to give similar result. The Police seem to have taken the view that it is better to let the riff-raffs of the different communities fight out their grudge and when they have fought themselves into exhaustion then lay the less favoured culprits by their heels. So far only Hindus and Mahomedans have been accused and arrested.

PRINCESS STREET CORNER.

At the corner of the Princess Street an actual reign of terror has been established by the Parsis—not merely hooligans. They are taking toll of every passer-by. Nobody escapes scathless from them. Old or young he is treated in the same way. Gandhi cap is not necessary to infuriate them. About 3-30 p.m. a very curious incident happened. A Hindu gentleman was passing along the road without the Gandhi cap on and in ordinary clothes. He was asked not to proceed along the Girgaum Road, but on his begging hard he was permitted to do so by the Parsis. After he had walked a short distance several Parsis ran after him assault him and the poor Hindu fearing punishment rushed into a tea shop and got protection there. Being thus foiled in catching a poor victim they rushed forward and began indiscriminately to beat every Hindu in the locality and when they had gone on in this way for a long time, the Hindus in the locality got disgusted and threw a few stones at the hooligans. This was too much and they ran back and at once called the military to their aid. There were the I. D. F. people among them very prominent. They at once cocked their rifles ready to shoot down all resistance. But they had, fortunately, nothing to shoot. After a time they went back and the Parsi hooligans went to the other side of the street and began to beat the people there, and in the same way, after a time called the Military to their aid again with a sprinkling of the I. D. F. men. These examples show in which way the wind blows and how innocent citizens, whether they are Parsis, Hindus or Moslems suffer on account of a few black sheep.

CENTRES OF STORM.

The disturbance in the city has been changing its avenue from one place to the other. During the last two days Madanpura. Parsi Statue and Grant Road locality were the centres of the storm. Yesterday the disturbance was localized principally from Grant Road to Princess Street.

Yesterday at about 11 a.m., two houses near North Brook Garden at Grant Road occupied by the Parsis were looted by the mob. The same fate some of the Parsis residing at Khetwady were met with. A military posse (two lorries full) was immediately sent for by the police and the situation was saved.

AT CAMA BAGH.

At Cama Bagh the condition was in no way cheering or satisfactory. There was hand to hand fight incessantly. The Hindus and the Mohmedans seemed to predominate the situation and Parsis had, therefore, the worse of it. Five aimed Parsis at Cama Bagh tried to pass through the mob in a motor car but their action was rather hasty and indiscreed, for they had to retreat with injuries and bruises over their bodies. Needless to say the motor car was seriously shattered.

At the Princess Street the reverse was the case. Here a crowd of about 500 Parsis armed with sticks and bamboos were guarding their fire temple. But a Hindu if he happened to pass in a motor car on in carriage was severely punished by them. He was surrounded by hundreds of these youths and he should consider himself lucky if his car or carriage was not battered or damaged.

GOVINDJI VASANJIS AND SHOP.

Here some Parsi youths wanted to set fire to Govindji Vasanji's shop, but a venerable old Parsi prevailed upon them and abjured them by their Parsi Temple to desist from such a rash act and fortunately succeeded in preventing them from carrying out their refarious plan.

A motor cycle No. 1864 was often coming to the scene a number of bamboos which were distributed among the Parsis. This was done at the interval of a few minutes. When asked, a Parsi Volunteer who was taking a leading part, said they (bamboos) were supplied by a well-known Parsi millionaire.

FIRE AT NULBAZAR.

Two liquor shops were set on fire at Nul Bazar resulting in a damage to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000. The loss suffered by Messrs. P. C. Shrofs and four is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

A mob of nearly 1,000 near raided a liquor shop at Currey Road and set it on fire and smashed two others. The police, however, arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd.

Some officers of the Mahim Dye Works, seeing a big crowd and apprehending danger fired a few shots injuring two men. The crowd, therefore, dispersed.

At Dadar yesterday four mills were working. Other mills had to close owing to the grave situation. It must be mentioned that the mill workers generally kept themselves aloof from the trouble. The badmashes were more in evidence.

The death roll upto yesterday evening has reached 15 and about 50 men were admitted in the hospital for treatment. The wounded are numerous and perhaps by now their number runs into several hundreds.

Mr. A. J. Davidson of Rebsch Street while driving in his motor car yesterday along Bhendy Bazar was attacked by a mob. He also received a bullet wound. He was, therefore, sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

An unruly mob at Duncan Road was fired, four being killed and five injured.

BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector G. E. Achecker, charged (1) Misrilal Hiralal, Tejmal, (2) Tulsiram, (3) Gopal Krishna Ram and 24 others on the charge of rioting at Dady Seth Agiary Lane at Girgaon on Friday evening.

Mr. Vijayker, pleader, appeared for the first two accused while the others were undefended.

Mr. Vijayker on behalf of his clients said that they were cotton merchants and owners of motor cars. His clients were arrested while going along the road.

Mr. Babu Rao H. Tavade, Head Clerk, General Post Office, stated to the court that the accused No. 3 was a clerk in General Post Office. He finished his duty at p.m., owing the English Mail work and left Post Office late in the evening. He (accused) was arrested while going home among the crowd.

His Worship:—What is the charge against the accused?

S. I. Achreker: Throwing stones in the Parsi Agiari.

His Worship:— Most of them an poor people.

S.I. Achreker:—We want to make enquiries. A remand of ten days will do.

His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bales of Rs. 50 each and postponed the case till the 29th instant.

FIRING AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Abdul Rehman Street which was free from infection of riotousness so far was a scene of disturbance yesterday afternoon. A liquor shop was situate in this locality was set on fire and the mob began to loot. The authorities communicated with the military who arrived and opened fire killing one on the spot and injuring four.

THE SITUATION.

Unfortunately the city's situation is going from bad to worse. Formerly the assaults committed were on the Hindus and Moslems by the Jews and Anglo-Indians presumably with the connivance of the Police and vice versas. Now the situation is much changed. It is not confined to these two parties only but the Parsis, too have unfortunately joined the former. This unfortunate step is likely to cause racial ill-feeling the more instead of cementing them into common brotherhood. Riots and disturbances are to be deplored and loathed for the good of the society but when they tend to create bad blood among communities who lived in common brotherhood go far, then there are to be more regretted and deplored. Apart from the loss of lives, damage to persons and properties it has done considerable harm to the mercantile offices who have suffered of heavily owing to the enforced absence their employees brought about by the suspension of tramway traffic.

The National Lodge situated on the Sandhurst Road was attacked by some Parsee hooligans at about 4 p.m., Panes of glass were broken and farniture damaged. The disturbance resulted in firing which, it is stated, ended in two casualties. A disturbance also took place at the Jhaveri Bazaar.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

There is a rumour in some quarters of the city that Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Banker and Umar Sobani have been assaulted by some hooligans. We learn most authoritatively that the rumour is absolutely without foundations.

MESSRS. JAYKAR & J. MEHTA ASSAULTED.

Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta, while persuading the Parsee hooligans to desist from mischief were assaulted near Dhobi Talao Mr. Mehta has received a wound in his head and Mr. Jayakar has fortunately escaped with a blow or two.

ASSAULT ON MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND MEHTA.

DETAILED ACCOUNT

With reference to the assault on Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and J. M. Mehta we are able to publish the following details:—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Jayakar as they were going about visiting the centres of disturbances on Saturday, some permanent Parsi residents invited them at about 4-30 in the afternoon, to go and address a crowd of Parsi youths that had grown unruly since the morning. They went there as desired and found that the Parsi mob was mostly getting quiet. They with the help of one or two Parsi friends addressed them. About half a dozen Parsi rowdies, however, attacked them with big sticks while they were thus engaged. Mr. Jayakar was not much hurt but Mr. Mehta received a wound on the head. Mr. Jayakar then took Mr. Mehta to Sir Bhalchandra's dispensary where he was immediately attended to and his wound was dressed. This attack could not have been prevented, it must be admitted, by those who took them there and it was contrary to their wishes. When they left the crowd had very nearly got under control and there was, they believe, no disturbance afterwards.

POLICE AND GANDHI CAP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Police high-handedness and 'Johukam' are fast increasing in the city. Yesterday the correspondent, "Eye-Witness" gave to the public an account of merciless assaults by the police. Today I had the misfortune of witnessing the incident of the same kind.

At 2 p.m. a party of nearly thirty police men with thick bamboo-sticks in their hands was coming from Byculla side to Pydhownie Police Chowky. Near the police chowky a stone was thrown at the party from some unknown quarter and this was a sufficient reason for our 'Guardians of Law and Order' to belabour every passer-by with Gandhi cap on his head if he showed slightest hesitation to give up the cap to the police. One young Hindu who was passing by the way had his Gandhi cap forcibly removed by the police. Another young boy with Gandhi cap on his head was severely beaten with thick bamboo-sticks for hesitating to give up the Gandhi cap and had at last to run away leaving the cap behind.

Sir, has the Police Commissioner allowed the police to harass innocent passers-by in such a cowardly and undignified way. Is the Prince's visit to be signalised by such vindictive and oppressive acts.—Yours, etc.

'DISGUSTED.'

November 18.

HOOLIGANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will find space for the following few lines in the columns of your esteemed paper,—"Hooliganism of the Europeans."

On 17th of November at 3 p.m. I was walking down the road from Byculla Bridge to J. J. Hospital. Just hear the tramway junction near the Bridge I found a batch of Europeans and Eurasians with lathies in their hands. I think almost all of these were from the G. I. P. Volunteers and Salvation Army. Immediately they saw me, the who'e batch rushed towards me hitting hard on my umbrella, snatching my Modi Brother's black cap, and giving a few hits on my back. All of them were swearing at Mahatma Gandhi. I went further a distance of about 50 feet and found another batch of the same type. This batch also rushed on me and began to use their lathis. I remonstrated but to no effect. One of the batch a European pointed a revolver at me. After some remonstrations they began to search my pockets and when they found that I was a medical man from the stethoscope I had in my pocket they allowed me to proceed. I asked the cause of all this trouble and the name of my assailants but got no reply but swearing at Mahatma Gandhi. Some respectable Mahomedans and Hindus were passing by the same roads and they also shared the same fate without the slightest provocation. No police was to be seen on the different police stands nor in the vicinity. This sort of behaviour of the part of the European is nothing else but Hooliganism. It is not wonder that the millhands should commit violences when such sort of provocations are given.

Will the Government and the police who are every time praised for the exemplary conduct explain these provocations and take the necessary actions in the matter. Yours, etc.,

N. P. AGHARKAR,
Capt. M.B., B.S., (I.M.S.).

Nov. 18.

FIRST INDIANS AND THEN CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As I find that you have mentioned in your Saturday's issue that the Indian Christians have taken part in conjunction with Jews and Anglo-Indians in assaulting those who wear Gandhi cap, may I venture to point out to you that they are not Indian Christians namely Goans and East Indian Catholics at all most of them are Jews, Anglo-Indians, and few converts of American mission whose appearances are similar to those of Indian Christians.

Majority of the Indian Christians are East Indian and Goans who are as true patriots as any of the Hindus or Mussalmans.—Yours, etc.,

SIMPLIS LOPEZ DE PARRA.

Nov. 20.

RANDOM FIRING BY PARSIS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following in the column of your much esteemed journal.

To my utter surprise came the news yesterday at about 3 p.m., while I was in my workshop at Dhanji Street, that my old mother of sixty, another lady and a girl, all occupying the second floor were bleeding from gun-shots. I immediately hastened to my place of residence at Dadishet Agiari Lane, (almost opposite to a Parsi Agiari). My mother was injured on the right arm, the lady on her eyes and the girl on the face. The shots, I found on enquiry, were fired by Parsis from the direction of the Agiari.

Now, could you possibly account for any grudge which these Parsis responsible for the above incident, might have against the innocent ladies and children, occupying the second floor?—Yours, etc.,

PURNA CHANDRA DASS.

November 20.
Dhanji Street,
Bombay Jewellery Workshop.

POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I the eye-witness was standing on the window of the second floor of my house and as several citizens were passing peacefully when a band of ten or twelve police men came running with big lathies in their hands and began beating the innocent people very mercilessly this lasted for 3/4 minutes when a whistle was heard then the police went away; also today at 10 a.m. police band of ten while passing the street was taking away the Gandhi caps from the heads of the peaceful citizens without any reason forcibly.—Yours, etc.,

THE EYE WITNESS FROM THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE ON THE MUSJID BUNDER ROAD HOUSE NO. 60-64, BOMBAY.

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tragic events that have been happening in our midst for the last three days have saddened many a heart. Leaving aside, for the time being, all the side-issues involved in the present struggle, every sane man in the city should seriously consider the steps that should be taken to remedy the evil.

It is a clear fact that recial enimosity has been brought to its full pitch in the present trouble. It is alleged that Parsees have done certain things to aggrevate the feelings of other communities by their certain acts of indiscretion. It is also my personal opinion that they have done so. But has not Mahatmaji repeatedly told us clearly that every individual has a perfect right to act according to his or her own conviction? Then, why should Parsees, at this juncture be selected for special vengeance? Besides, have not the Parsees rendered any help to the sister communities from times immemorial even right upto the present time? Should the great and unique services of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who first unfurled the banner of Swaraj, be so easily forgotten? Has not Pherozeshaw Mehta worked strenuously and zealously throughout his life for the national cause? Even now, looking to the numerical strength of the Parsees, does not the quota subscribed to the Swaraj Fund as well as the Khilafat Fund, put to shame the sister communities? If the other communities wish to coerce the Parsees to their views, it is a wrong and a mischievous line of action they are adopting. These sister communities are soon forgetting that while they are out to fight for righting the wrongs under which they are suffering, they themselves are inflicting the same wrongs on the Parsis. This only increases class hatred, which had only just begun to disappear, and it must be the sacred duty of every right-minded person to seek means which would immediately put a stop to this racial warfare and thus prevent this class hatred from seeking deeper roots in the minds of the people. I do not wish to apportion the whole blame to the other communities and absolve the Parsees from any blame in the matter. Most shameful, dastardly and mean tactics have been adopted by riff-raffs in the present struggle by almost all the communities which deserve the severest condemnation. But it must be remembered that force only begets force, and I, therefore, humbly beg to suggest with a view to end the present turmoil, that about half-a-dozen leading persons from the different communities should join hands and form themselves into a committee and that several such committees should go about every disturbed area in the town, disuading people from the mad course they are pursuing at present. There should not be any difference of opinion in the matter and every other question should be side-tracked for the present. I think this will have a salutary effect on the minds of the people and good results may ensue. Yours, etc.

PHETOZE JEEJEEBHOY MISTRI.

AN UNFORWARD RUMOUR.

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhiji has issued a manifesto after mature deliberation and expressed honestly what he thought of the present situation and I feel confident that my Parsi, Hindu and Mussulman brethren will appreciate the appeal that has been made.

It pains me personally a lot that a strong but an absolutely false and unforwarded rumour is spread against my co-worker Mr. Govindji Vussonji. He is charged of a dastardly act of insulting my Parsi sisters. I challenge any one to prove the truth of the allegation I shall deem it a personal favour if any one from my Parsi brethren or sisters will communicate to me if anything is known to them and if they so desire, the correspondence will be strictly regarded as privates. In the interest of peace I wish that this point is clear.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. DESAI.

72, Apollo Street.
Nov. 20.

POST OFICES CLOSED.

DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULAR.

On account of riots in Bombay City the undermentioned town sub-offices will be closed as a temporary measure until further notice.

(1) Parel and (2) Siwri. (3) Umerkhadi, (4) Mumbadevi, (5) Girgaon. (6) Thakurdwar, (7) Falkland Road S. V. Press Chamarbaug.

The delivery of correspondence intended for firms and residents located and residing in the delivery area of (1) Parel, (2) Umerkhadi and (3) Girgaon Post offices will be made at (1) Jacob Circle, (2) Siwri, (3) Mandvi, (4) Grant Road Post offices respectively.

The delivery of unregistered correspondence will however be made by the postmen at the places of business and residence wherever practicable.

The public are requested to call for their registered as well as unregistered correspondence at the window of the post offices as mentioned below.

Name of Delivery Post Office closed temporarily.

(1) Parel.
(2) Siwri.
(3) Umerkhadi.
(4) Girgaon.

Names of Post Offices where delivery of correspondence will be effected.

Jacob Circle.
Jacob Circle.
Mandvi.
Grant Road.

No clearance of letter boxes of the aforesaid offices as well as of the street letter boxes located in the delivery area of the Parel, Umerkhadi and Girgaon Post Offices will be made.

DIFFICULTY IN DELIVERING TELEGRAMS.

The Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay writes to us for ublication;—

"Owing to riotous conduct in several parts of Bombay North of Princess Street has not been possible to effect delivery of telegrams in several sub-delivery areas.

I shall be very thankful if you would kindly advise the Public to call for telegrams at their sub delivery offices in affected localities until quiet is restored."

CABLE ITEM.

The Admoralty has placed contract for the erection of ten oil fuel storage tanks at Rangoon of 12,000 tons each, with the Motherwell Bridge Building Company.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

VOLUNTEERS IN CALCUTTA.

A GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

At a late hour on Friday night the following communique was issued by the Government of Bengal:—For some time past the enrolment of so-called volunteers has been a feature in the programme of various bodies prominent in political matters. Such men appear at first to have been honorary workers, often of the student class, who helped on specific occasions such as receptions, meetings, etc. More recently the movement has taken on a different aspect and under the auspices of the Khilafat and the Congress Committees numerous persons have been regularly enrolled in a definite organisation under specific leaders ready to emerge and perform tasks allotted to them by those in authority in these associations. These men are drawn often from the lower classes and are believed to be paid for their day's work. Through the agency of these volunteers Calcutta and its environs have been subject, for some time past, to a persistent campaign of intimidation and molestation whether it be the observance of hartal, picketing of cloth shops, discouragement of sale of liquor, trial which has excited political interest or interference with the attendance at schools and colleges. These volunteers, in obedience to orders of those in command of them, have been in evidence threatening and interfering with the citizens of the town in pursuit of their lawful avocations. A determined attempt is being further, made to undermine the loyalty of the police and to terrorise them in the discharge of their duty. Outside Calcutta and its neighbourhood the same activities have been manifest in various districts of the presidency.

The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the movement has now gone beyond all limits of permissible agitation and in the interests of the administration of law and maintenance of law and order he has accordingly issued the following notification:—

"Whereas the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the associations at present known by the names of the Bengal non-cooperation Volunteer Corps, Central Mahomedan Volunteer Corps, Congress Committee Corps, and other associations existing in the presidency of Bengal and having similar objects interfere with the administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order, it is hereby declared by the Governor-in-Council under Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 as amended by the Devolution Act of 1920 that all the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of part II of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act."

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA

TEST MATCH DRAWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Recd. at 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

Johannesburg.—The test Match has been drawn South African scored 472 for eight wickets and declared. Frank made 152 and put up magnificent defence for eight hours and thirty-eight minutes, giving only one chance. Nourse scored 111. The Australians made seven for no wickets and stumps were drawn early, owing to bad light.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COUNCIL.

BRITISH POLICY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Recd, at 9 p.m. Nov. 20.

Paris.—Mr. Fisher outlined the British policy in Mesopotamia before the League of Nations' Council. He considered that Britian's obligations as mandatory power could be most effectively discharged if the treaty were concluded with Amir Feisal, securing:—

1. British control of foreign relations. 2. Due fulfilment of international obligations incurred by Britain. 3. Such measure of financial control as was necessary.

The treaty would only define relations between Britain and Mesopotamia, not replacing mandate, which recorded obligations incurred by Britain on behalf of the League of Nations.

MONTAGUE'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Recd, at 9 p.m. Nov. 20.

Mr. Montagu's silver report states that there were quiet sales from America, and the Continent business was not large, moderate offerings being expected. Steadier market mush depends upon whether India really comes as buyer, as without the Indian competition China might easily satisfy the requirements without enhancing the prices appreciably.

CHINESE PREMIER ON TARIFF AUTONOMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Recd. at 11 p.m., Nov. 20.

Peking.—Interviewed by Lord Northcliffe, Premier Premier Chinyungpen declared that China expected to get tariff autonomy from the Washington Conference, and he was of the opinion that when she was able to fix tariffs without consulting thirteen treaty powers, China would be able to help herself.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT.

TO-NIGHT MON. Nov. 21st at 4; 6; 8; & 10 p. m.

The Greatest Spectacle Drama in the History of the Screen in 8 Acts.

"ROMEO & JULIET"

Featuring Beverley Bayne & Francis Bushman.

The Alexandra Cinema

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

BURNT WINGS

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

Bellaiss Road. A few paces from Byculla Club.

BELLASIS ROAD A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	11 22
Bar[illegible]	22 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	16 57
March	16 61
May	16 42
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	16 03
May	15 88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	10 49
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 49
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 47
April	—
May	—
June	—
July	10 32
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novembers	10 62
December	10 59
January	10 59
February	10 55
March	10 53
A pril	10 50
May	10 48
June	10 43
July	10 40
August	10 28
September	10 14
Oct.	10 00

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	19 85
Dec.	20 03
Jan	20 20
February	20 30
March	20 45
April	20 50
May	20 55
June	20 55
July	20 50

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Occational sales.
Yarns:—Little more inquiry.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 15th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	—	7 40
" " Fully Good	—	7 90
" " Fine	—	8 15
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—	8 50
" " Fully Good	—	9 00
" " Fine	—	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	—	9 05
" " Fully Good	—	9 55
" " Fine	—	10 05
M. G. Scinde, Good,	—	7 30
" " Fully Good	—	7 80
" " Fine	—	8 05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 15th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33.000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	16 44
" " " Mar.	16 47
" " " May	16 35
" " " July	15 90
Spot Cotton at New York	17 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	15 83
" " " May	15 75
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	67 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 16th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan.	16 70
Mar.	16 74
May	16 60
July	16 24

Liverpool, 16th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivvery Jan.	10 39
Mid. Uplands Mar	10 37
G. O. C. Liverpool. May.	10 36
July	10 33

London, 16th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/16 Quiet
Bar Gold	5/3.6
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/8 Steady

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 19th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Jan	16 92
Mar.	16 93
May	16 70
July	16 20

London, 19th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 7/4 Downward tendency.
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	39 1/4 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 16th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	53 3 4
Far Silver Sport	38 3/8
" 2 months hence	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 17th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver china buying. Closed steady,	38 3/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	168 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Buyers quiet but steady	£15 5/8
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value	25/9
" Months Jan.-April Value	25/9

New York, 17th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 99 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 17th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 33
In Germany	1 39 00
In Italy	95 75
Silver spot china buying. Closed steady	38 3/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 13
Christiania	27 73
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	21 20

Liverpool, 17th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	10 88
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 75

DISCOUNTS.

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1 4
Silver china buying. Closed steady..	39
Rentes 5%	36 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLCCK	167 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec.	15 1/2
" Tone Sellers Dull and in favor of buyers.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value	25
" Months Jan.-April Buyers	25/6

New York, 18th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	399 87

EXCHANGE.

London, 18th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	55 36
In Germany	1 670 00
In Italy	95 85

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 13
Christiana	27 73
Amsterdam	11 37
Switzerland	21 28

Liverpool, 18th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton Spot	10 40
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	19 75

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 16th Nov. 1921

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	48
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan-Feb. Sellers	49/6
Tone:—Fat.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 99
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Forozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-D c. Dunkirk Paid	£15 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—Dull.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Value	£8 3/4
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. Paid Dull	£ 16 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid Sellers	£ 14 3/4
Tone:—Freely offered.—low.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£86 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 15/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	49
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 7/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 7 8
Tone:—Flat.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19/6 to 20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nov./Dec. Sellers 15/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov./Dec. Sellers	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov./Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov./Dec. Sellers	20
Tone:—	

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, 16th Nov. 1921.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	47 6
" " Mutton	47/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKET.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 19.

REPORT.

Bullion Market closed.
Bars Gold ready Rs.
Bars Gold forward.
Bars silver ready.
Bars silver 1st settlement.
Bars silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 9/16.
On London Bank's buying TT 1/4 3/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 369.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 379.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 Dst. D P 170.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 206.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 295.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 174.
On New York Bank's selling D D 377.
London Gold ready s. 103.
London silver ready d. 39.
London silver forward d. 38-10.
Tone of Silver Steady, China bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STELING.

American Exchange dollar 4.00.
French Exchange Frcs. 55.30.
Italian Exchange 95.70.
Swiss Exchange 21.20.
Belgium Exchange 57.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 11.30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.
Share Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

1-0 p. m. Bombay, 19th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 0
Bank Demand	1-4 1/32
Doc Acceptaner 3 m/s	1/4 1 2
Fcs. Demand	360
American Dollars	377
Hongkong Dollars	206
Shanghai	293
Japan	179
Singapore	174

Markets—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEHDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6 30 p. m 19th Nov. 1921.

The Dana Bunder and Market also close l near three days all peoples and merchants is stricked so no rates to get people stricked closed.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½	125
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	12½	[illegible]
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½	[illegible]
Imperial	100	—	16½	142
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	—	14½	[illegible]
Morlas	—	—	6½	13
Central Ba. 25 M.	50	April	14½	7
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	—	7½	[illegible]
Tata. Rs 20	75	—	As. 12	22/12
Union 75	50	Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank	6	April-Oct.	12½	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	6:1/5
Hongko g and Shanghai A	125		33½	98
Mercantile Bank B £133	25	Mar.-Sept.	16½	201
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.	10½	251
National £4612		Feb.-Oct.	620%	12

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a. Rs.	
	Rs.			Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	600
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1250
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	16	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	200
New Bazar	500	Oct.	60	600
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	950
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	80	[illegible]
Volkert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	8%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12	8%	800
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	3%	102
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	4	2%	68
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	2%	76
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	3%	97
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	3%	85
Gunerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	3%	70
Hoshangpur Deoh	100	Jan.-July	4	2%	57
Khulna Bnagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	2%	100
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	2%	75
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	6	3%	68
Mymensingh	100	—	4	2%	76
Pachora Jammer	100	Jan.-July	5	3%	71
Sara Siraj anj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	2%	60
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	3%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	5%	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	2%	695
pper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	6	2%	66

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	16%		175
Andhra Valley O	1,000	—	4%		770
Adhara Valley P	1,000	—	4%		100
F. Rs.	50	—	7%		58
B. B. S. and T Co. Ltd.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		13 1/8
Karachi B, O	100	—	—		100
Surat Elect.	100	—	—		4 price
Tata Hydro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25		840
P	1,000	Jan.	85		870
Telephone	58	—	2		16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year d. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100		2500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—		370
Apolo	50	—	—		112/8
Asar Vizia 77	100	—	—		136
Bawani	100	Dec.	12½		130
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	—	25		12.8
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	125		1745
Bombay Industrials	150	—	—		100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	25		12 8
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80		1015
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		4625
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		370
Colaba Land & Mill	100	—	25%		2702
onria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350		3100
Orsient	100	do.	60		600
Currimbhoy	250	do.	190		1870
David	250	do.	140		1580
Dawn	250	do.	250		1870
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.	As. 8		680
Elphinstone	100	—	100		200
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	190		1870
Finlay Mills	250	—	80		15.0
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150		2210
Globe	100	—	60		832
Gokak Mill	100	June	25		225
Gold Mohor	100	—	26	227	1/8
Hindustan	1,000	—	80		888
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	15		225
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150		720
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		550
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		645
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	80		1500
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	200		1300
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	—		770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	87		3480
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		370
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200		3500
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300		3900
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500		5000
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100		1175
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25		429
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350		7100
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	60%		7750
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		930
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100		1150
Padamsy	250	—	100		1150
Pearl	250	—	8		1310
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	—		1130
Planet Mill	100	—	—		240
Premier	100	—	16		220
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	20		250
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	36		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20		18000
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80		575
Sir S. Broscha Mills	100	—	250		460
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		2650
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		4600
Swan	250	Oct.	—		1250
Tata O	500	—	8%		1600
P	500	—	8		1900
Union Mill	250	—	250		550
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	—		2150
P	500	—	7%		2100
Western India	1,000	—	125		801

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100		767/8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	8		60
Badham Pile	170	—	8		100
Belapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—		14
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	—	Rs. 25		810
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	25	—	8		146
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2½		1600
B'bay Ice Mfg.	40	—	8		80
Bombay Steam Navi G	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		28 2/3
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%		188
Bombay Uganda	100	—	613		Dan
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	80%		70
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6		13
The Eastern O	15	—	—		—
Chemical Co. Dhan	11	—	Nil.		10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	—	68%		58
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	—	Rs. 1	568	1/8
George Gahavan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 8		60
Indian Cotton Oil C	100	Dec.-July	7%	8 dis	
Co. P.	250	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom	
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	515 nom	
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50%		234
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20		138
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12	147	1/2
Maraland Price Co.	100	—	6%		100
Maralane Price Co.	100	—	7%		80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30%		630
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	—		13
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25		110
G. Govt-S Life A. Rs. 50	100	May	30%		480
Phillips & Co.	40	July	—		40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	85		644
Scindia	1	—	Nil.		10
Sirdar Curbao Gas Co.	100	Sept.	25%		150
C	75	—	—		80
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	—	6%		270
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%		
Tata Iron Ord (Nil)	350	—	—		70
Dif (")	400	—	—		220
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	—		370
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—		30
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	1/6%		92/8
Western India Chemical Co.	100	—	—		5 dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
E—Buy. S—Ex Div.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Hissar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual except at Rawalpindi; night temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal at Agra and Jhansi and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Jacobabad and Bikaner humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is lower than usual at Deesa and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Jubbulpore and Nagpur humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar with a few falls in south-east Madras, Calicut reporting 2.40". The western disturbance has given local rain in north Baluchistan. This morning skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the whole of the reporting area and weather is somewhat unsettled in the Puniab and over the western half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely into the south Konkan and the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th November 1921.

The western disturbance is giving light to moderate cloud over the whole of northwest India but no rain as yet. There have been a few falls of rain in south Madras, Madura reporting three quarters of an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Nov 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.912
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.1
Wet Bulb Thermometeter	"	70 5
Dew Point	"	67 0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.8
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85.9
Minimum do do	"	71.3
General direction of Wind	SE,NW.	
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	128

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	25th Nov	m 7 21	26 9
		8 24a	16 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	25th Nov	m 1 20	19 7
		2 6a	16 9

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Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
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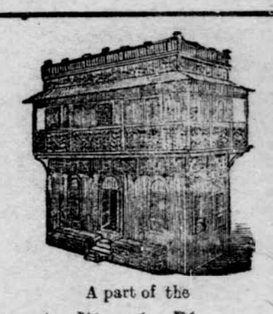

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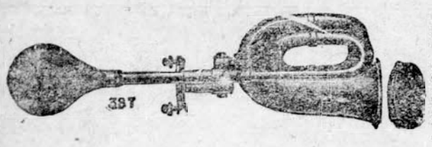

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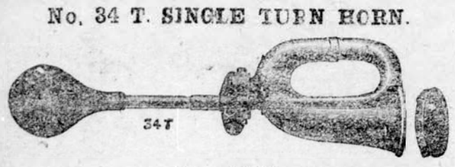

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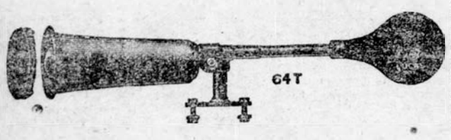

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GOVERNORS AND PRINCE.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Governor of Bengal has sent greetings to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the following telegram:—

As the representative in Bengal of His Majesty the King-Emperor I welcome Your Royal Highness to India. We look forward with eagerness to the day when Your Royal Highness will reach Calcutta, and we send You our best wishes for your visit to India.

The Prince has replied:—Many thanks for your kind message of greetings on behalf of Bengal. I am eagerly looking forward to my approaching visit to Calcutta.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The following telegrams passed between Lord Willingdon and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

From Lord Willingdon: On behalf of the citizens of Madras Presidency I venture to convey their very loyal and hearty welcome to your Royal Highness on your arrival in India. May I also send cordial and respectful personal greeting from Lady Willingdon and myself.

His Royal Highness' reply:—Many thanks for your telegram conveying message of welcome from the citizens of Madras Presidency. Please assure them that I am looking forward to my approaching visit to Madras. Thank you also for the kind message from Lady Willingdon and yourself.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler sent the following telegram to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—Government, Princes and people of United Provinces respectfully offer Your Royal Oighness loyal welcome from their heart on auspicious occasion of Your Royal Highness' landing on Indian soil.

In reply, His Royal Highness has wired to the Governor. "Many thanks for your telegram conveying message of welcome from Government, Princes and people of United Provinces. I am looking forward to my approaching visit to your Provinces.

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The following telegram was sent by the Governor of Punjab:—

On behalf of the Princes and people of Punjab I tender Your Royal Highness most respectful greetings on your arrival in India.

The following was the reply from His Royal Highness:—

Many thanks for your telegram of greetings on behalf of the Princes and people of Punjab. Please let them know that I am looking forward eagerly to my approaching visit to your Province.

Major Tan, the Japanese military attache, who has been some time in Burma, left for Calcutta, on Thursday, having previously had an interview with the Lieutenant Governor.

TROUBLE AMONG COLLIERY WORKERS.

NON-CO-OPERATORS SUCCEED IN FOSTERING PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

It appears that yesterday's trouble among colliery workers was the outcome of a dispute between the assistant of one mine and a coolie girl, who is alleged to have been taking away coal without permission. The girl's father intervened and an altercation ensued in consequence of the allegd violent behaviour of the assistant. Coolies refused to work, but went to the Superintendent of Railway collieries and he with the help of Mr. Bajrang Sahay, leading local non-co. operator, pacified the crowd, promising that the assistant of whose conduct they had complained should be suspended pending a full enquiry, without which they refused to resume work. This morning several pits are working and hitherto all have been quiet.

MALABAR OPERATIONS.

REBELS CONCENTRATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The latest telegram about the Malabar situation says that during the third phase of the operations, which started on 11th instant, casualties were 29 killed. Of these 26 were inflicted by the 1/39th Garhwallis. The total results of the operations from the 11th to 13th instant were, known rebel casualties killed 238 and prisoners 54. Thirty-one firearms were captured. Concentration of Rebels reported in yesterday's situation report is confirmed. Rebels joining this concentration, which now appears to consist of hands of all known leaders.

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Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycoprer.

PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Poona, Nov. 19.

The Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Poona at 9-30 in glorious weather. Crowds of people clustered at different places on both sides of the railway line. The special train steamed into Poona station punctually at 9-30 a.m. when Royal salute was fired. Alighting from the train the Prince was received by Governor, General Officer Commanding, Poona and other high civil and military officers. The Prince, after inspecting the Guard of Honour drove in state, escorted by a British Cavalry and the Indian States Cavalry.

The Prince of Wales speaking in reply to the address of Poona Suburban Municipality said:—I thank you for your loyal address of welcome. It gives me great pleasure to visit Poona. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught often spoke to me of his long association with Poona and the very pleasant memories which he retains of his stay amongst you. I am glad to hear of the efforts which you are making under the able guidance of your Governor to develop the areas in your charge. I thank you for your kind wishes and I shall convey to their Majesties your message of loyalty and devotion.

PRINCE AT POONA.

SHIWAJI MEMORIAL FOUNDATION STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

Leaving the railway station in state the Prince of Wales went to Shanwar Wada and laid the foundation stone of the war memorial in memory of soldiers fallen in the war The Prince evinced keen interest in the old palace of the Peshawas. Driving across the river Mullah he came to the Bamburda village where he laid the foundation stone of the Shivaji Memorial. This would eventually take the form of a school for children. He next drove to the Willingdon Club and inspected old veterans and pensioners. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by the crowd at all places of founctions. After lunching at Western India Turf Club and attending races motored to Kirkes, wherefrom, he leaves for Bombay at seven.

INDIA'S GREATEST SOLDIER.

POONA, Nov. 19.

The Prince of Wales after laying foundation of the Shivaji Memorial said:—

Your Excellency, Your Highnesses, Ladies and gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to lay the foundation stone of this memorial to one of India's greatest soldiers and statesmen. A few minutes ago I laid the foundation stone of the memorial to Maratha soldiers who laid down their lives in the great war—men who proved that the spirit which animated the armies of Shivaji still burns bright and clear. From this spot the statue of the founder of Maratha greatness will look with pride at the pillar acrod the river which commemorates the latest exploits of the abiding valour of his people. And what could be more fitting than that these monuments of the glory of the past and to-day should be inaugurated in the presence not only of the representative of the house of Shivaji but also of those Princes and Chiefs who are descended from the soldiers and the statesmen of the empire which he founded. It is with special pleasure that I learn that you intend to associate the name of Shivaji with important educational institutions and that your aim is to make the Maratha people no less renowned in the arts of peace than in those of war. It is my earnest prayer that the Maratha people will be found ready and eager to make use of the advantages of education by the aid of which alone they can hoped to maintain in the modern world the position to which they are entitled by their present importance, their past glory, and their innate qualities sturdy common sense and self-reliance. I will convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the loyal sentiments which His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has expressed on behalf of the Princes and Chiefs and the people of the Maratha race.

THE PRINCE AND ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

At the meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University, Mr. R. K. Sorabji regretted the University was not given the opportunity of welcoming the Prince and his proposal that the Senate recommend to the proper authorities that on his way from the Prayag station to the Government House the Prince should drive through the University grounds and receive a welcome from the University was carried.

EVIL OF PROSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

A Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of November 17 says:—

The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee to consider means for remedying the evils of prostitution in Bombay. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. (Chairman); the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Right Rev. the Archbishop of Bombay; the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Major-General W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S., M.L.C.; Major C. Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S., M.L.C.; Dr. Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D.; Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Edalji Mistri, L.M. & S.; Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-law; Mr. S. Velinkar, LL.B. Bar-at-Law; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C.; Mr. K. Natrajan. A member to be nominated by the Salvation Army.

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Expert Opinions:—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT, *Bombay 26 September* 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasent and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C, MAJOR, I. M. S.

Chemical Analyser to Government *Bombay*, 21st *August* 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. Ross, M. P S., F, R. M. S, *Analyst,*

Most Of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names, are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from deceased animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash, and bran.

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The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

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The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amesteram)

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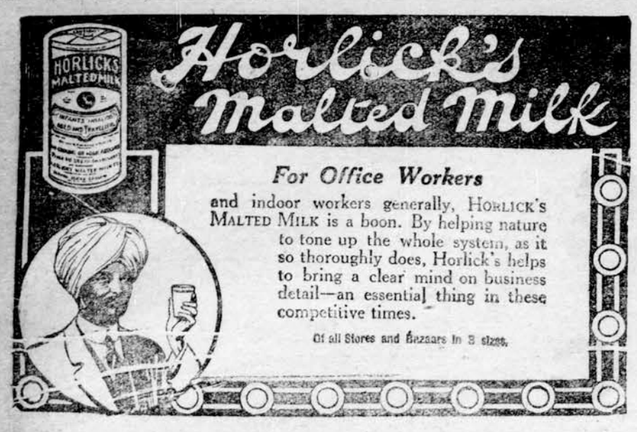

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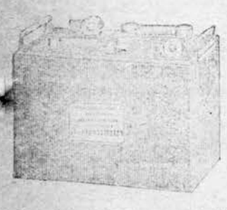

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Literature and Art.

SWARAJ.

The Meaning of Swaraj or Self-Government by Bhagwan Das. The Gyan Mandal Press, Banares 1921.

Babu Bhagwandas who has long been know as a scholar and thinker of repute has, we are glad to note, joined the ranks of political pamphleteers by the issue of this compact little volume. For a close dispationate study of the case for Swaraj for India, it will be difficut to find in the abundant supply of political literature of this type, a book like this in which the author has imitated rather the manner of an academic writer of some treatise on Political Science, than the passionate methods of attempting to convince by rhetorical effusions, which many other Indian writers favour. Mr. Das begins with the statement that amongst the items of cusiness which could not be disposed of by the All-India Congress Committee during its sitting in Bombay in July last, there was a resolution which was referred to the Working Committee for disposal. This resolution pointed out the need "for some little definition of Swaraj," and proceeded to define it with the preliminary remark that the creed of the Congress as amended at Nagpur ought to contain as a definition of Swaraj some essential and integral factors. Mr. Das mentions these in eight separate paragraphs pointing out that under Swaraj the Legislators as also all heads of Government Departments must be elected. He lays particular emphasis on the fact that they should be men and women who have retired from active "competitive profession or business of bread-winning or money making." Under Swaraj he would have a total separation of legislative and executive functions as also of the judicial and the executive. The elected legislature will under Swaraj make all laws needed for guiding all the departments of communal life, the Government executive and administration being of course subordinate and responsible to it.

Mr. Das then proceeds to mention, that subject to the above principles "India,s Swaraj may be within an Indo British federation or commonwealth wherein the head of the executive may be a member of the British royal family or such other person as the king of great Britain may nominate." If this be the case, the British people will receive a favoured nation treatment from the Indian people in all dealings with it.

We are obliged to Mr. Bhagwan Das for his admirable chapter on "why the definition of Swaraj should not longer be delayed." In this chapter he exposes the deluded policy of the co-operators who think that they have already attained partial Swaraj. He takes note of India's traditional idealism in law and politics and emphasises the fact that such idealism is not impossible. He has many an illuminating remark about the functions of the State and would favour the election to the legislature of "Unselfish Knowledge and Experience to the representation of Selfish Interests."Mr. Das's belief in the possibility of an Indo-British common-wealth seems to be great. "Once British people reconcile themselves to the renunciation of whatever pleasant taste there may be in the arrogance of racial superiority and imperialistic jingoism and make up their minds to live in India on terms of equality and mutual accommodation with the Indians..... they will find that they are no worse of than now but probably in respect of trade relations, financially better."

But the question is: Will they? It does not appear likely they will, considering what little change in English out-look there is as regards India, now that England has won the great war.

To his main thesis Mr. Das has added a careful examination of democracy, or as he calls it the parliamentary system of Swaraj He examins Dr. Bryce's latest book "Modern Democracies" very carefully and discusses the evils of a democratic system of Government with suggestions for curing them. He answers the challenge of Dr. Bryce—"If democracy is flouted, what remains?" by going back to Indian traditions of polity which insist upon the possession of unselfish interest in the ruling element to ward off the two dangers of all democracies, the one being the tendency to allow self-interests to grasp the machinery of Government and the other being the possession of irresponsible power wielded by those who supply the people with the materials they need for judging men and measures. We wonder, whether Mr. Bhagwandas would allow a free Press in his conception of democracy because that is the one power which supplies such materials to the public. We recommend his book, however, to every careful student of Modern Indian Political Progress.

STORY OF A MILITARY CAREER.

From Private to Field-Marshall by Sir William Robertson Bart. (Constable and Co. Rs. 20)

The title of this book is fitly chosen. The student of military history and especially of the Great War will find in it much that is illuminating, for Sir William Rogertson it is as the story of a brilliantly successful personal career that it chiefly holds the reader's interest. The author has no mock modesty, and no vanity. Nor has he any grace of literary style. He tells a straightforward story of how he rose from being a trooper in a British cavalry regiment to the high position he holds now. He achieved what no other soldier has ever achieved, and won for himself an opportunity of giving ink to his country in a critical hour of her history the most distinguished service. And though he made many friends he owed every step to his own merit. This autobiography makes clear what the secrets of his success were. The first was that he had nothing less than a passion for his profession. The life of a soldier drew him irresistibly. For a day or two after he enlisted the sordid hardness of barrack life at that those times gave him doubts whether he had not made a mistake. But when a comrade stole his only suit of civilian clothes and so made it impossible for him to desert, he accepted the fact, and never looked back. A military career was the only one that drew him, and he followed it with complete singleness of mind, neglecting no opportunity of acquiring knowledge or developing qualities which would improve his equipment. His education was elementary. He had no money in days when a commission in the British Army could scarcely be held by a poor man. He had to refuse a commission for some years because he could not have maintained himself as an officer. Yet he could not give up his career and the obstacles were overcome at last by sheer determination and the most self-denying frugality. When finally he received a commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, then serving in India, he did without alcohol and other luxuries, and made himself peculiar perforce, that he might gain his end. With this singleness of aim there went an immense industry, and a power of hard work not often equalled. In his first years in India he mastered six of the vernaculars. He set himself to overcome the defects of his early education, and marvellously succeeded. Candidates for the Staff College always went home for special coaching, which Robertson could not afford. He determined to prepare himself in India, while carrying on all his other work, though it meant beginning his day between 4 and 5 in the morning, and doing without all amusement. To such resolution and industry no gates are closed. His whole career has been shaped by the same devotion to his profession and the same power of hard work. When he travelled, on duty or pleasure, he set himself to visit place and explore countries a knowledge of which would help him as a soldier. For the same reason he never neglected health and bodily fitness. He was an expert swordsman, and took the prize one year for the best officer-at-arms in India. He knew that exercise was necessary if good work was to be done. When he was Quartermaster General in France in the Great War both he and his staff began the day with an hour's ride before breakfast, however critical the military situation might be, and when he was moved to the War Office

The [redacted] comments [redacted] men will prob[redacted] Sir William is discreet to [redacted] ness, or else he has an amazing power seeing the better side of everyone. He writes as a most generous comrade, with an appreciation of his brother officers, and of his pupils in the Staff College, which is delightful. When he left the ranks he was received most cordially in his first mess, and to judge from this book he must all along, together with fearless independence, have had the gift of winning trust and friendship. His relations with General Foch were of warm appreciation on both sides. Reading between the lines one gathers that he had not much use for politicians. As far as possible he kept clear of political controversies. But he was quite unable to acquiesce in any policy which he believed would have disatrous results upon the conduct of the war. And it is easy to see that this sometimes led to relations which were strained.

It is not wonderful if a life so strenous and so devoted to one end should leave upon the reader a certain impression of narrowness. There is a curious absence in this book of reference to the other interests which most men of an active mind find room for. Probably there is some deliverate silence in what is intended to be the record of a military career. In any case a price has to be paid for everything. And to serve his country with such signal effect as Sir William Robertson has done, it is worthwhile to pay a good deal.

ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE

The World's Classics. English Prose. Vols I and II. (Oxford Press. 3/6 each.)

The Oxford University Press has added to its issue of The World's Classic two volumes of extracts from English Prose Literature. These are the first two of five volumes which are to cover the whole period from Wickliffe down to modern days, excluding the work of living authors. The first contains specimens of English writing from Wickliffe to Clarendon, and the second similar extracts from Milton to Gray. The selection is very judiciously made. The volumes are neat and handy, and as each contains over 500 pages, and cost only 2/6 each, the purchaser gets more for his money than is common in these expensive days. He will find a feast of good things. The volumes should be exceedingly useful both to the teacher and to the student of English Literature, and make possible for the ordinary reader some acquaintance with books which otherwise would be inaccessible to him.

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[illegible] CONTENT.

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